



2018 Five-Year Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan 2018 -2019

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan is in effect from July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2023. The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) developed this plan through a comprehensive statewide effort that included a needs assessment leveraging existing data, input sessions and surveys, and consultations with housing and social service agencies and other entities. DHCD will use the resulting plan and document to allocate Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) program funds, and the National Housing Trust Funds (NHTF) within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The commonwealth is extremely diverse in its racial and ethnic composition, and there are numerous areas across the state with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others. In addition, the state has multiple and varying housing and non-housing challenges. These challenges vary substantially from region to region.

The needs assessment and market analysis identified four priority needs:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of housing for special needs populations
- Individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Barriers to competitive and sustainable communities

Overall DHCD's goals are to target these federal resources (CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOPWA, and NHTF) and to leverage other state resources to address these needs by:

- Increasing access to affordable housing
- Increasing housing options for special needs populations
- Reducing homelessness
- Creating competitive and sustainable communities

DHCD works with many partners to accomplish these goals. These partners include units of local government, other state agencies, housing developers, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), nonprofits, and regional planning groups.

While work on these goals is ongoing the commonwealth will incorporate other specific strategies to help meet these goals. These include a plan to address the barriers to fair housing, a plan to end homelessness, measures to address lead based paint hazards, and anti-poverty measures.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Over the past five years DHCD has made significant progress toward increasing the number of affordable housing units and working with localities to create competitive and sustainable communities. DHCD will continue activities and initiatives that have proven effective, as well as, look for opportunities to improve on the work that has been done in the past.

In addition, DHCD will continue work to decrease the number of people experiencing homelessness in Virginia. This work will also focus on reducing the length of time people are experiencing homelessness and reducing the number of people who return to homelessness. DHCD will leverage both state and federal (ESG) resources to focus on these goals.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

DHCD held in the fall of 2017 a series of input sessions that include general Consolidated Plan Input Sessions, CDBG specific session, and homeless services sessions. More than 175 individuals participated one or more of these sessions. Session participants:

- Private and public housing providers
- Homeless service and prevention providers
- Regional planning organizations
- Local government and housing authorities
- Other state agencies
- Nonprofit and government service providers
- Advocates

The input sessions focused on gathering feedback on priorities and strategies to address the homelessness, housing, and community development needs in Virginia. In addition to these sessions, DHCD held a public hearing, accepted public comments, and conducted a survey in collaboration with Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA) of housing partners.

5. Summary of public comments

The public comment period closed April 20, 2018. Please see the [Summary of Public Comments](#) for more details.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

The public comment period closed April 20, 2018. Please see the [Summary of Public Comments](#) for more details.

7. Summary

Please see attached summary of written comments.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	VIRGINIA	Department of Housing and Community Development
HOPWA Administrator	VIRGINIA	Department of Housing and Community Development
HOME Administrator	VIRGINIA	Department of Housing and Community Development
ESG Administrator	VIRGINIA	Department of Housing and Community Development
	VIRGINIA	Department of Housing and Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Department of Housing and Community Development's (DHCD) mission is to create safe, affordable, and prosperous communities to live, work and do business in Virginia.

Through partnerships with local governments, nonprofits, state and federal agencies, and others, DHCD works with communities to develop their economic potential and invests more than \$100 million each year into housing and community development projects through the state -the majority of which are designed to help low-to-moderate income citizens.

The agency is also responsible for regulating Virginia's building and fire codes and providing training and certifications for building code officials.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

The Commonwealth of Virginia initiated a statewide housing policy initiative in 2010. This initiative established the structure whereby Continuum of Care (CoC), private and public housing providers, and homeless and social services providers including Emergency Solution Grant (ESG) grantees came together to set goals and take action toward these goals. DHCD has played a central role in these efforts and has also specifically consulted with CoCs, ESG grantees, and CDBG grantees as well as gathered broader public input specific to the Consolidated Plan.

Provide a concise summary of the state's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))

Governor McAuliffe issued Executive Order 32, which created a housing policy framework that called for establishing broad administrative goals and policy direction related to housing, and to use these to better coordinate and align administrative policymaking and initiatives across multiple secretariats within the executive branch.

Executive Order 32 resulted in the continuation of the Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness co-chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Resources and the Secretary of Commerce and Trade. The council's purpose is to oversee the implementation of the state's plan to effectively address homelessness; address policy issues; oversee coordination among and between secretariats and state agencies; and enhance coordination and collaboration between state agencies and local organizations.

This council oversees the work of four committees including the Solutions Committee. Whose purpose is to provide recommendations to the Coordinating Council regarding issues related to: rapid re-housing; permanent supportive housing; substance abuse; mental health; discharge planning/policies; and workforce. This committee works to coordinate state initiatives such as housing for the seriously mentally ill, the intersection of healthcare and housing, the intersection of criminal justice and homelessness, and the challenged schools project designed to provide stable housing to students who are homeless.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Housing Policy Framework resulted in a homeless action plan that specifically targeted reducing homelessness in Virginia by 15 percent in three years (by 2014). This goal was exceeded and to date overall homelessness has decreased 33 percent based on the 2017 point-in-time count.

Virginia has established statewide homeless outcome measures and restructured the funding processes to better align local CoCs with state and federal goals to reduce the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, to shorten the length of time persons are homeless, and to reduce the number of people returning to homelessness.

Interagency efforts guided by the Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness have established multiple coordinated work groups and committees with specific goals to work across agencies to include private and public coordination and leverage local continuum of care participation to address a number of priority efforts including ending veterans' homelessness, which was achieved in November 2015. Additional efforts have been made to end family homeless, which decreased 46% since 2010; chronic homelessness, which decreased 43% since 2017; and youth homeless, which decreased 25% since 2013.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the state in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

COCs provide input into how Virginia allocates ESG funds, the development of performance and evaluation outcomes, and the development of funding, policies, and procedures (for the administration of HMIS). This input has been provided through three primary methods:

- Action Plan Input Sessions
- Virginia Homeless Solution Program Input Sessions
- Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness, subcommittees, and local planning groups

DHCD held Homeless Solutions input sessions in October of 2017:

- Roanoke on October 3, 2017
- Prince William Co. on October 6, 2017
- Abingdon on October 4, 2017
- Hampton on October 12, 2017
- Richmond on October 13, 2017

Over 180 individuals representing localities, service providers, and CoCs participated in the five input sessions held across the state in 2017. Sessions focused on gathering feedback on the allocation of homeless services funding, including ESG. DHCD gathered input on restructuring fund allocation processes, transforming it from a competitive grantee application to a CoC-based or community-based process. This CoC-based process now allows DHCD to allocate state and federal (ESG and HOPWA) homeless service and prevention funding through 15 CoCs and 12 local planning groups for the Balance of State CoC. Feedback was gathered from CoC participants on the initial application process and CoC requirements for funding. DHCD also gathered feedback on CoC requirements for funding eligibility. These requirements included HMIS requirements, written CoC policies and procedures, and the

alignment of local CoC strategies with state and federal goals. Action Plan Input Sessions were held in winter, 2017. More than 80 individuals participated including participation from:

- Private and public housing providers
- Homeless service and prevention providers
- Regional planning organizations
- Nonprofit and government service providers
- Advocates

The input sessions focused on gathering feedback on priorities and strategies to address homelessness, housing, and community development needs in Virginia. The Governor's initiative calling for a Housing Policy Framework resulted in the formation of the Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness with broad representation across Virginia's CoCs. These five strategies are:

1. Increase the number of permanent supportive housing units in the Commonwealth
2. Increase flexibility of funding to prevent homelessness and support rapid re-housing for individuals and families
3. Increase statewide data collection and system coordination
4. Increase access to substance abuse and mental health services
5. Evaluate, develop and ensure implementation of statewide, pre-discharge policies for the foster care system, hospitals, mental health facilities, and correctional facilities.

In addition to the input sessions and the work of the Council, DHCD gathered specific input from other state agencies and state and regional planning groups. This input was gathered through a combination of online survey responses and through key contacts at specific agencies. These contacts shared needs assessment data to inform the development of priorities and provided feedback on specific priorities and strategies.

DHCD will be conducting another round of Virginia Homeless Solutions Program Input Session in fall, 2019.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Virginia Housing Development Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Coordinates planning with DHCD. VHDA/DHCD conducted a joint needs assessment survey of our partners. The survey included an assessment of needs related to fair housing.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Virginia Housing Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Alliance conducted input session across the state. Input received during these sessions has been incorporated into the needs assessment and strategic plan.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Governor's Coordinating Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Business Leaders Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This is a council that works across multiple state agencies to coordinate a response to address homelessness and housing needs of vulnerable populations.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	ACTS - Action in Community Through Service
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	AIDS Response Effort
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy HOPWA Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	ALEXANDRIA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Appalachian Community Action
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in the homelessness input sessions.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	The ARCH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	ARLINGTON COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Transitional Housing Barn
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Bay Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Bridges to Independence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.

14	Agency/Group/Organization	CARITAS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	CARPENTER'S SHELTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in homelessness input sessions.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Commonwealth Catholic Charities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	CHARLOTTESVILLE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

18	Agency/Group/Organization	Choices, Council on Domestic Violence for Page Co., Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Roanoke
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	VIRGINIA BEACH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

22	Agency/Group/Organization	Cornerstones
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Council of Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	CULPEPER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	The Daily Planet
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

26	Agency/Group/Organization	DOORWAYS FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Department of Veteran's Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Eastern Shore of Virginia Housing Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Home Again
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

30	Agency/Group/Organization	Empowerhouse
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	FAIRFAX COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY CRISIS SUPPORT SERVICES, INC. (GHE)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	County of Fauquier
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	For Kids
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
35	Agency/Group/Organization	George Washington Regional Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
36	Agency/Group/Organization	HAMPTON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
37	Agency/Group/Organization	HANOVER SAFE PLACE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
38	Agency/Group/Organization	HARRISONBURG REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
39	Agency/Group/Organization	Hayes Development LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
40	Agency/Group/Organization	HOMEWARD
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions. Please note, this is also the lead agency for the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care.

41	Agency/Group/Organization	HELPING OVERCOME POVERTY'S EXISTENCE , INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
42	Agency/Group/Organization	INMED Partnerships for Children
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
43	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Families First
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
44	Agency/Group/Organization	Judeo-Christian Outreach Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

45	Agency/Group/Organization	CANDII, Inc (dba ACCESS AIDS Care/LGBT Center of Hampton Roads)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
46	Agency/Group/Organization	LOUDOUN COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
47	Agency/Group/Organization	LYNCHBURG COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP, INC. (LYN-CAG)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
48	Agency/Group/Organization	MERCY HOUSE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
49	Agency/Group/Organization	MICAH ECUMENICAL MINISTRIES (RP)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
50	Agency/Group/Organization	Miriam's House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
51	Agency/Group/Organization	New Hope Housing, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
52	Agency/Group/Organization	NEW RIVER COMMUNITY ACTION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
53	Agency/Group/Organization	New River Family Shelter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
54	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTHERN VIRGINIA FAMILY SERVICE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
55	Agency/Group/Organization	Open Doors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
56	Agency/Group/Organization	Operation Renewed Hope Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
57	Agency/Group/Organization	PEOPLE INCORPORATED OF VIRGINIA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
58	Agency/Group/Organization	PORTSMOUTH AREA RESOURCES COALITION, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
59	Agency/Group/Organization	Portsmouth Volunteers for the Homeless, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
60	Agency/Group/Organization	Prince William Community Services Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
61	Agency/Group/Organization	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
62	Agency/Group/Organization	QUIN RIVERS INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
63	Agency/Group/Organization	RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
64	Agency/Group/Organization	Response, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
65	Agency/Group/Organization	ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
66	Agency/Group/Organization	Samaritan House, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
67	Agency/Group/Organization	Shelter House, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
68	Agency/Group/Organization	Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
69	Agency/Group/Organization	Southside Survivor Response Center, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
70	Agency/Group/Organization	ST. JOSEPH'S VILLA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
71	Agency/Group/Organization	STEP, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
72	Agency/Group/Organization	STEPS, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
73	Agency/Group/Organization	TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY (TAP)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
74	Agency/Group/Organization	The Haven Shelter and Services Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
75	Agency/Group/Organization	The Laurel Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

76	Agency/Group/Organization	The Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
77	Agency/Group/Organization	The Salvation Army of Central VA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
78	Agency/Group/Organization	Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
79	Agency/Group/Organization	THURMAN BRISBEN CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.

80	Agency/Group/Organization	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA CHESAPEAKE INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
81	Agency/Group/Organization	WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER OF THE NEW RIVER VALLEY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
82	Agency/Group/Organization	YOUNG WOMEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF LYNCHBURG (YWCA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
83	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Input Sessions.
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Both the Homeless Services and Consolidated Plan Input Sessions were broadly announced and open to all participants. DHCD reached out specifically to other state agencies where housing policy and service populations overlap through efforts such as the Governor's Coordinating Council. All input was welcomed but DHCD did not reach out to agencies outside of the human services, housing, and community and economic development domains or without shared client population concerns.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	15 Local CoC lead agencies	Each Continuum of Care and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Plan seeks to reduce the number of individuals experiencing homelessness; to shorten the length of time individuals experience homelessness; and to reduce the number of individuals returning to homelessness.
Governor's Housing Policy Framework	DHCD/VHDA	Through the Housing Policy Advisory Council these efforts seek to increase the availability of affordable and accessible housing; reduce the number of individuals experiencing homelessness; to reduce the number returning to homelessness; and to create competitive and sustainable communities.
Opening Doors	US Interagency Council on Homelessness	The strategic plan and the Opening doors overlap in a number of ways. Specifically both are focused on retooling the homeless response system by transforming homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness and rapidly return people who experience homelessness to stable housing.
VA Plan to Increase Independent Living Options	Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services	The state plan to increase the availability of independent living options for individuals with intellectual and other developmental disabilities.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
VA Board for People with Disabilities State Plan	Virginia Board For People with Disabilities	This is a state plan for 2017 - 2021 to address the needs for people with disabilities and their families.
VHDA Strategic Plan	VHDA	Both strategic plans address housing needs of special needs populations and increase overall affordability.
Housing the Seriously Mentally Ill	DHCD	This is a state plan to address the housing needs for individuals with serious mental illness.
Olmstead Plan	DARS	This is a state plan to address the housing and services needs for individuals with disabilities.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))

DHCD reached out to local governments for participation in the input sessions and the online survey. Many local governments provided valuable information during this process.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The public comment period closed April 20, 2018. Please see the [Summary of Public Comments](#) for more details. Please see the [Citizen Participation Plan](#) for details on citizen participation.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	DCHD held a series of public hearings (input sessions). These sessions were held in multiple locations across the state beginning in Fall of 2017. These include sessions targeted to homeless services providers and advocates including localities and planning groups. Another set of input sessions targeted localities, planning groups, and other stakeholders in CDBG non-entitlement areas. DHCD also held broad consolidated planning sessions, reaching out to a larger group of stakeholders.	See link for details.	See link for details.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-targeted/broad community	See public participation plan for details.	See public participation plan for details.	See public participation plan for details.	
3	Public Hearing	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	DHCD held a public hearing on March 30, 2018. The public hearing was announce in newspapers, online, and through several email announcement.	No attendees.	NA	
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Please see attached summary of public comments for more detail.	Please see attached summary of public comments for more detail.	Please see attached summary of public comments for more detail.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Regional differences result in varying housing and community development needs across the state. While Virginia's population has grown just under 69 percent since 2010, the growth is not evenly distributed in Virginia. An aging population slowed growth in some areas while strong job growth supported increases in other areas. In the Greater Richmond, Charlottesville-Central Valley, and the Roanoke-Blacksburg-Lynchburg regions growth slowed due to an aging population. The Northern Virginia region is characterized by a relatively young population and strong job growth. These factors supported a high rate of natural population increase and net migration, accounting for a significant proportion of the overall growth in Virginia's population. In Southeastern Virginia, military cut-backs and an out-flow of college- age individuals has reduced overall population growth in that respective part of the state. Virginia's Southern Region is in decline due to the aging population and weak economy.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Based on a housing affordability analysis completed by the Virginia Center for Housing Research at Virginia Tech, every Virginia MSA has a shortage of rental units affordable to extremely low-income households. There are not enough physical units to accommodate extremely low-income households. In addition, higher-income households occupy many of the existing market-rate units that are affordable to extremely low-income households.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	7,078,515	8,100,653	14%
Households	2,700,335	3,022,739	12%
Median Income	\$46,677.00	\$63,907.00	37%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	324,300	308,855	408,315	294,255	1,687,020
Small Family Households	106,350	106,135	155,690	123,610	903,155
Large Family Households	20,845	23,960	33,390	24,740	138,390
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	53,635	64,470	87,240	59,810	325,230
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	47,540	58,095	59,155	30,450	110,535
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	61,485	54,375	71,910	49,120	199,105

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4,465	3,225	2,980	1,145	11,815	1,820	1,000	970	830	4,620
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	3,825	3,145	2,760	1,175	10,905	235	400	685	305	1,625
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	6,785	6,060	5,860	2,605	21,310	1,100	2,105	2,510	2,195	7,910
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	123,840	58,055	13,305	2,215	197,415	65,070	46,765	39,625	15,245	166,705
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	19,745	59,895	82,485	28,890	191,015	18,905	35,865	63,205	53,565	171,540

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	19,585	0	0	0	19,585	11,650	0	0	0	11,650

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	138,915	70,480	24,905	7,135	241,435	68,225	50,275	43,790	18,580	180,870
Having none of four housing problems	50,415	88,710	152,635	102,170	393,930	35,505	99,385	186,985	166,365	488,240
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	19,585	0	0	0	19,585	11,650	0	0	0	11,650

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	60,780	54,280	42,720	157,780	23,695	28,475	45,035	97,205
Large Related	12,675	10,835	7,505	31,015	4,635	7,350	9,895	21,880
Elderly	26,010	21,035	13,575	60,620	38,920	34,995	30,320	104,235
Other	55,855	40,800	36,675	133,330	18,670	13,355	18,765	50,790
Total need by income	155,320	126,950	100,475	382,745	85,920	84,175	104,015	274,110

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	53,430	24,030	5,030	82,490	20,330	17,680	16,815	54,825
Large Related	10,820	4,215	695	15,730	4,035	4,075	2,885	10,995
Elderly	19,730	11,055	3,440	34,225	26,540	16,720	12,345	55,605
Other	49,985	21,845	5,030	76,860	15,445	8,995	7,795	32,235
Total need by income	133,965	61,145	14,195	209,305	66,350	47,470	39,840	153,660

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	9,185	7,620	6,895	2,470	26,170	1,135	1,795	2,200	1,505	6,635

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	915	1,255	1,240	1,055	4,465	234	705	995	1,005	2,939
Other, non-family households	820	500	670	400	2,390	0	20	0	0	20
Total need by income	10,920	9,375	8,805	3,925	33,025	1,369	2,520	3,195	2,510	9,594

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source:
Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

The 2017 point-in-time (PIT) count (1) on January 25, identified 6,067 persons (adults and children) who were homeless. Since 2010, there has been a 33 percent decrease in the number of homeless persons, a 46.5 percent decrease in households with children, and a 42.7 percent decrease in chronic homelessness identified during the PIT count. In addition, since 2011, there has been a 48.6 percent decrease in veteran homelessness with a 42 percent decrease in unsheltered veterans.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Overall there were 631 families with adults and children based on the 2017 PIT count. Fourteen percent of the 6,067 individuals experiencing homelessness were victims of domestic violence. In addition, 16 percent were seriously mentally ill and 15 percent were reported as experiencing chronic substance abuse. Individuals may fall into multiple subpopulations. For example, an individual may be a veteran who also experiences serious mental illness.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing problems include lacking indoor plumbing/complete kitchen, severely overcrowded, housing cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs). The most common housing problem across all income levels is housing cost burden, with those households at the lowest incomes being impacted most by housing cost.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Households at or below 50 percent AMI and those at or below 30 percent AMI are more likely to experience all types of housing problems. The most common housing problem across all income levels is housing cost burden, with those households at the lowest incomes being impacted to a greater extent by housing cost.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Families living in poverty spend a higher proportion of their household income on basic necessities. The median poor household in Virginia spends more than two-thirds of household income on housing costs. On average these families have fewer assets (cars, house, savings) to leverage during a crisis. Many (56 percent) of these families are single female-headed households (2010 American Community Survey). While it is difficult to predict which families will become homeless, many who do, report staying with families or friends as their prior living situation. For those families who do become homeless most transition to permanent housing with little or no ongoing homeless services. These families may have established or re-established a support system that likely includes at least some mainstream resources. A smaller number of families, particularly those with disabilities will require longer-term rental subsidies and support services. In addition both families at-risk and formerly homeless commonly need transportation; employment opportunities; affordable child care; and access to mental health and substance abuse services.

During the 2016-17 program year, prevention funding provided assistance to 5,234 individuals (2,076 households). Forty-nine percent of those who received homeless prevention services were children under the age of 17. Of the 2,076 households that received services, 1,151 (55 percent) were households with at least one child.

Seven percent of these individuals were victims of domestic violence. Four percent were individuals with serious mental illness and six percent has some other disability.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Not applicable.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Substandard housing or housing with one or more housing problems including cost burdened link to instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Discussion

Based on the a housing affordability analysis completed by the Virginia Center for Housing Research at Virginia Tech, every Virginia MSA has a shortage of rental units affordable to extremely low-income households. There are not enough physical units to accommodate extremely low-income households. In addition, higher-income households occupy many of the existing market-rate units that are affordable to extremely low-income households. The lack of affordable housing increases the overall vulnerability and housing instability for Virginia's lower-income households.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	245,083	60,917	21,424
White	134,486	35,865	12,512
Black / African American	80,122	21,015	5,675
Asian	8,989	1,401	1,710
American Indian, Alaska Native	896	229	99
Pacific Islander	69	20	14
Hispanic	16,308	1,587	954

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	202,395	108,856	0
White	110,621	79,691	0
Black / African American	59,927	22,085	0
Asian	8,235	2,169	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	713	358	0
Pacific Islander	44	95	0
Hispanic	19,237	3,411	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	191,928	238,532	0
White	116,771	169,476	0
Black / African American	50,582	52,953	0
Asian	7,633	4,124	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	505	674	0
Pacific Islander	264	160	0
Hispanic	13,403	8,744	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	99,909	207,449	0
White	64,796	149,165	0
Black / African American	18,987	42,612	0
Asian	6,210	4,994	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	208	474	0
Pacific Islander	180	150	0
Hispanic	8,023	7,974	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	200,178	105,827	21,424
White	107,626	62,673	12,512
Black / African American	65,189	35,960	5,675
Asian	8,108	2,298	1,710
American Indian, Alaska Native	719	399	99
Pacific Islander	69	20	14
Hispanic	14,830	3,075	954

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	97,352	213,825	0
White	53,402	136,850	0
Black / African American	25,776	56,261	0
Asian	5,132	5,296	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	373	698	0
Pacific Islander	34	105	0
Hispanic	11,025	11,652	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	57,671	372,900	0
White	33,480	252,828	0
Black / African American	13,536	89,984	0
Asian	3,397	8,391	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	164	1,019	0
Pacific Islander	60	364	0
Hispanic	5,994	16,063	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,526	282,735	0
White	14,494	199,396	0
Black / African American	4,146	57,433	0
Asian	2,307	8,889	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	37	635	0
Pacific Islander	10	320	0
Hispanic	3,134	12,862	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,998,030	548,937	366,871	22,568
White	1,526,597	348,037	210,036	13,001
Black / African American	308,707	129,177	99,375	5,964
Asian	68,797	27,223	19,862	1,820
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,244	1,236	1,226	114
Pacific Islander	890	529	143	14
Hispanic	68,423	34,803	29,761	1,203

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Discussion

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Black/ African American households tend to experience housing problems at a greater rate as compared to white households. While Black/African Americans make up 20 percent of Virginians, 28 percent of all households experiencing one or more housing problems are Black/ African American households. Black/African American households have disproportionately greater needs at lower incomes. While 19 percent of all households with one or more housing problems between 80 and 100 AMI are Black/ African American, 26 percent of those at 50-80 percent AMI, 30 percent of those 30-50 percent AMI, and 33 percent of households with income 30 percent or below AMI are Black/African American households.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

Not Applicable

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee. The commonwealth is extremely diverse in its racial and ethnic composition, and there are numerous areas across the state with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others. The commonwealth's method of distribution selects projects and proposals targeted at meeting priority local needs and during implementation, steps are taken to affirmatively further fair housing.

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction

Please note, this is an optional section. DHCD works closely with housing authorities across the state but does not have authority related to the oversight of any public housing.

Totals in Use

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	1	507	18,129	44,026	1,047	41,536	386	380	527

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	5	280	151	36	79	7		29

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	104	3,635	7,681	426	7,103	41	20
# of Disabled Families	1	229	3,656	12,206	234	11,271	151	75
# of Families requesting accessibility features	1	507	18,129	44,026	1,047	41,536	386	380
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	155	3,259	12,613	230	11,849	90	172	231
Black/African American	1	348	14,481	30,316	738	28,722	291	193	269
Asian	0	3	319	884	72	777	1	10	19
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	41	101	5	88	3	2	3
Pacific Islander	0	0	29	112	2	100	1	3	5

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	16	379	1,711	50	1,547	31	55	22
Not Hispanic	1	491	17,750	42,315	997	39,989	355	325	505
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

Discussion:

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

In Virginia, it is estimated that as many as 27,000 individuals will experience homelessness at some point during the year. A total of 6,067 were actually homeless during the 2017 Point-in-Time (PIT) count. Homelessness in Virginia is varied as the state has both densely populated metropolitan areas with relatively high concentrations of homelessness and a significant rural areas where homelessness is less visible however none the less a serious problem.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Not applicable.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,915	502
Black or African American	2,796	445
Asian	78	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	12
Pacific Islander	20	2
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	472	79
Not Hispanic	4,587	929

Data Source

Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Nearly 10,000 households were in need of housing assistance based on the number of households served in shelters and those receiving prevention assistance during the 2016 – 2017 program year in Virginia. About 30 percent or 2,925 of these households included children. Of these, 96 were chronically homeless households with children. Veterans (770) are included in the numbers of individuals who received housing assistance. Individuals who are victims of domestic violence (3,392) and those considered elderly (514) are among the population served. DHCD estimates that the numbers of households actually in need of housing assistance is far greater than the number served.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Overall, based on the 2017 PIT count, 56 percent of all homeless individuals are black or African American, with ten percent of the total homeless of Hispanic ethnicity. The unsheltered population is slightly more white (502 or 52 percent) than black (445 or 46 percent). The shelter population tends to be composed of more black individuals (2,796 or 56 percent) than white (1,915 or 40 percent). The differences in racial composition among the sheltered and unsheltered population is due in part to the location of most shelter beds in more urban settings coinciding with higher concentration of black or African American populations.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2017 PIT count on January 25, identified 6,067 persons (adults and children) who were homeless. Since 2010, there has been a 33 percent decrease in the number of homeless persons, a 46.5 percent

decrease in households with children, and a 42.7 percent decrease in chronic homeless identified during the PIT count. In addition, since 2011, there has been a 48.6 percent decrease in veteran homelessness with a 42 percent decrease in unsheltered veterans.

Discussion:

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness over an entire year is typically four to five times the point-in-time count total. In this case, an estimated 27,000 individuals in Virginia experienced homelessness at some point during the year. Approximately 13 percent of households experiencing homelessness during the point-in-time count included households with dependent children.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Introduction

The following section addresses non-homeless special needs including those with disabilities overall and those with AIDS. Please note, note that DHCD plans to target a small allocation of HOME tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) to those individuals aging out of foster care in the Richmond and Charlottesville areas based on the prevalence of homelessness and significant housing instability among this special needs population. This pilot intends to improve housing outcomes for the target population and to demonstrate the value of this type of targeted investment.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	17,701
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	128
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	1,016
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	12,332
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	146
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	918

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Overall Virginia's population of older individuals and those with disabilities is slight lower than the nation as a whole. Based on 2017 ACS (American Community Survey) data 11.5 percent of Virginians are 65 and older as compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. as a whole. As for those individuals 85 and older 1.3 percent of Virginians fall into that age category as compared to 1.7 percent of the U.S. population.

Almost 20 percent of Virginia have at least one disability (2013 BRSFF). Virginia also has slightly lower rates of disabilities as compared to the country as a whole, with the exception of people with incomes below the poverty rate. In this case, 26 percent of Virginian's in poverty have a disability as compared to 25 percent of the U.S. population.

Minority status is another factor along with older age and living in poverty that increased the likelihood of living with a disability. In some areas of Virginia, such as rural parts of the state including south central and southwest, with significant concentrations in one or more of these factors, there are significantly higher rates of disabilities. While all Virginians with disabilities face serious challenges, those living in rural areas also face greater rates of substandard housing, greater distances to travel and lacking transportation services and related increased challenges with accessing health care and services.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Overall housing and supportive services needs include:

- Home modifications and home accessibility features
- Access to transportation
- Rental subsidies
- Access to home and community based services

Based on the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) State Plan these needs include:

- Permanent supportive housing
- Access to affordable housing with appropriate supports for individuals with mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders
- Community-based housing options for individuals receiving developmental services that reflect Virginia's "person-centered" vision.

A growing share of need is among senior homeowners aging in place, extremely low income senior renters, and older seniors needing service enriched housing options. These seniors need home repair/improvement, rental assistance, and residential support service. Notable challenges - seniors are becoming more concentrated in suburban neighborhoods. Suburban housing stock tends to lack accessibility features, is costly to maintain, and lacks access to public transportation. Also notable - while the demand is for community housing (non-institutional independent living) and for aging in place, current support service systems are not necessarily designed to provide home and community based services.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

HOPWA for the balance of state served 210 individuals during the 2016 – 2017 program year. These individuals were about 50 percent male and 50 percent female. The population served also included a small number of transgendered individuals. Thirty percent were under 18 years old and 11 percent were 51 years and older. More than half (57 percent) are black or African American and almost 60 percent had household incomes less than 30 percent of area median income.

Discussion:

Please see Virginia's HOPWA program guidelines for more details.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

DHCD prioritizes outcome based projects which will fill a significant gap in existing services, provide clear and measurable benefit, and help make a community more self-sufficient. For example, there is a significant lack of access to critical community service facilities such as health and dental service centers. The ability to find affordable healthcare is a significant challenge, particularly in the commonwealth's rural regions, with a marked scarcity of general practitioners, specialists, dentists, and mental health professionals, factors which place those communities at a severe disadvantage in terms of competitiveness and ability to create a healthy environment. Solutions range from supporting increased training opportunities in the healthcare field, aiding the development of physical facilities to house medical clinics, installation of telemedicine equipment to bring healthcare specialists into remote communities, programs to bring trained professionals to the area, and supporting the creation of regional organizations to formulate a unified and strategic plan for addressing healthcare issues. Overall, DHCD works to help provide physical facilities that target low and moderate income persons in areas that are not conveniently served. These facilities can provide services such as day care for elderly or disabled populations, health clinics, or dental clinics. DHCD works to help communities assess their community service facility needs and then works to help build the facility and develop programs that will address the most urgent community needs.

How were these needs determined?

As a state agency, DHCD encounters a wide range of community development issues and does not seek to develop program priorities on such a broad level. Instead, programs and policies are designed to be flexible and responsive to meet the challenges faced by Virginia's communities. Due to the nature of how DHCD has prioritized investment decisions, projects are expected to target the locality's highest community development need. Only projects which meet identified community needs, and where the community demands a solution, are considered. Additionally, DHCD puts a premium on meeting the needs of its customers and as such, expect communities to undertake an evaluation of their needs and in turn, develop a plan to address those needs. Since DHCD serves such a large geographic area and a very diverse client base, it does not seek to inventory all potential areas of need but instead, partner with localities in the identification of issues, help with the prioritization, and develop solutions to address those needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Access to safe and reliable drinking water and sewer service continues to be a critical need in many rural parts of Virginia. DHCD also has worked closely with localities to conduct extensive research into communities which are lacking public water and sewer infrastructure to identify the extent of need, develop potential solutions to those needs, and prioritize construction projects to address identified

needs. Due to the limited number of customers, small public systems are not able to generate enough revenue to pay additional technical staff, make infrastructure improvements, pay debts, or even meet national drinking water standards. Unlike larger municipal systems with general taxation authority, many of the small systems in rural Virginia can only raise revenue through user and connection fees. Additionally, challenges posed by geography and terrain often prohibit the installation of conventional wastewater systems, resulting in the need for alternative systems which are generally far more expensive and which carry their own set of maintenance issues. DHCD has successfully partnered with other state agencies, such as the Virginia Department of Health, to introduce small-scale, innovative solutions in areas where geography has previously limited the ability to provide a more conventional solution. Additionally, small systems in rural Virginia have fractured and uncoordinated delivery systems, which would benefit from greater consolidation. These conditions lead to higher monthly utility bills on average when compared to larger systems. Much of the existing financing for small systems is in the form of loan programs, making it difficult for communities to finance needed improvements or to expand services. Given the increasing cost of maintaining and expanding water/wastewater systems, small systems are dependent upon direct grant funding which are becoming scarcer each year.

Another critical component of economic development is the need to close the gap in the availability of affordable broadband telecommunication services. Because of the critical role broadband plays in the deployment of advanced applications, widespread access to broadband services is vital to the economic well-being of the Commonwealth of Virginia. DHCD has invested in extensive planning efforts to assess community needs, aggregate demand, identify local assets for leveraging, map existing telecomm infrastructure, and develop plans to deliver broadband services.

How were these needs determined?

As a state agency, DHCD encounters a wide range of community development issues and does not seek to develop program priorities on such a broad level. Instead, programs and policies are designed to be flexible and responsive to meet the challenges faced by Virginia's communities. Due to the nature of how DHCD has prioritized investment decisions, projects are expected to target the locality's highest community development need. DHCD has worked extensively with communities across the commonwealth to conduct region-wide assessments to identify where infrastructure, specifically water, sewer, and broadband, are available. These studies identify the community need from a quality of life and also economic development perspective to help prioritize future investments. Only projects which meet identified community needs, and where the community demands a solution, are considered. Additionally, DHCD puts a premium on meeting the needs of its customers and as such, expect communities to undertake an evaluation of their needs and in turn, develop a plan to address those needs. Since DHCD serves such a large geographic area and a very diverse client base it does not seek to inventory all potential areas of need but instead, partner with localities in the identification of issues, help with the prioritization, and develop solutions to address those needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

DHCD recognizes there is a need for skill building and workforce training facilities to serve unemployed and youth populations. Parts of Virginia have seen significant manufacturing job losses including Southwest and Southside Virginia. Providing skills to these underserved populations can increase the job potentials for unemployed workers but it also increases economic development options for the community. DHCD has partnered with universities, community colleges, non-profits and localities across the state to develop work force training. In its approach to skill building, DHCD seeks to very specifically target the needs of employers and potential employees, and build certification, training, and curricula to bridge those needs. Essential in this process is the active participation of local government officials, community college and other education representatives, private sector business and industry, and prospective students. DHCD has also emphasized the importance of fostering a strong entrepreneurial economy, one which seeks to grow local talent and create opportunities for small business ideas. Beyond helping to ensure access to capital is the need to provide a strong support network to provide technical assistance, such as mentoring, partnering, and business plan development.

How were these needs determined?

From a state perspective there is not a documented source to quantify public service needs across the state. As noted previously, numerous other state agencies have the primary roles in helping to identify and address needs such as employment training, health services, transportation services, and more. DHCD works closely with those agencies where appropriate to leverage technical and financial resources, and often work completed by those entities serve as a jumping off point for prioritizing areas where DHCD can assist. DHCD encounters a wide range of community development issues and does not seek to develop program priorities on such a broad level. Instead, programs and policies are designed to be flexible and responsive to meet the challenges faced by Virginia's communities. Due to the nature of how DHCD has prioritized investment decisions, projects are expected to target the locality's highest community development need. Only projects which meet identified community needs, and where the community demands a solution, are considered. Additionally, DHCD puts a premium on meeting the needs of its customers and as such, expect communities to undertake an evaluation of their needs and in turn, develop a plan to address those needs. Since DHCD serves such a large geographic area and a very diverse client base it does not seek to inventory all potential areas of need but instead, partner with localities in the identification of issues, help with the prioritization, and develop solutions to address those needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

All regions of the state are experiencing significant shortages of affordable housing. The lack of affordable housing results in a large number of households experiencing housing cost burdens across urban, suburban, and rural areas. In Virginia, more than a third of all households are spending more than 30 percent of their incomes on housing.

A recent report completed for Virginia's Housing Policy Advisory Council, Addressing the Impact of Housing for Virginia's Economy (November 2017) stresses the importance of affordable housing to Virginia's economy and that the failure to address affordable housing needs adequately will significantly affect key priorities of state policy, including economic and workforce development, transportation, education, and health. The report indicates that Virginia will need to produce substantial new affordable housing to accommodate anticipated workforce growth to include the need to house over 350,000 new workers in the next 10 years. The majority of these households will be young with relatively low incomes and will need affordable rental and homeownership opportunities.

In addition to the overall lack of affordable housing Virginia residents face challenges associated with natural disasters and digital divide that overwhelmingly impacts rural Virginia.

Communities in Virginia face significant economic and social risks from extreme weather events including heat waves, drought, tropical storms, high winds, storm surges, and heavy downpours. In many places, these risks are projected to increase substantially due to climate change, sea level rise, and increased development in coastal areas and other vulnerable locations.

In spite of advances in disaster preparedness, extreme weather is now affecting the safety, health, and economies of entire regions. Investment in housing and neighborhoods located in natural hazard areas creates uncertainty for residents due to the ability to obtain flood insurance and the marketability of property resale in hazard areas. Future extreme weather events and the effects of climate change in everyday planning and decision-making will have an impact on the cost and availability of housing. Communities should begin to considering how to build more resiliently.

While an estimated 70% of the world's internet traffic goes through Northern Virginia, there remains significant gaps between accessibility in rural versus urban areas.

The Commonwealth is committed to creating strong, competitive communities by preparing those communities to build, utilize, and capitalize on telecommunications infrastructure. DHCD will continue to seek out broadband deployment opportunities and implement programs that work to bridge the

digital divide, extend service to areas presently unserved, and connect homes and communities to this essential tool of a 21st century economy.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

Introduction

The supply of housing stock is varied across Virginia. Single family detached structures make up the majority of the housing stock throughout the state. Urban areas contain more of the 20+ unit multi-family structures, while rural areas are more likely to have more single family detached structures and smaller multi-family properties.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	2,100,345	62%
1-unit, attached structure	364,885	11%
2-4 units	148,607	4%
5-19 units	350,627	10%
20 or more units	233,200	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	183,668	5%
Total	3,381,332	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,805	0%	31,028	3%
1 bedroom	34,970	2%	203,893	21%
2 bedrooms	288,001	14%	394,972	40%
3 or more bedrooms	1,706,326	84%	359,744	36%
Total	2,033,102	100%	989,637	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

DHCD administers programs to create and improve affordable housing in Virginia. These efforts include both federal and state resources to preserve existing homeowner units for households at or below 80 percent AMI. In addition, DHCD uses both federal and state resources to create and preserve affordable rental units. These resources assist rental projects of varying size across the commonwealth requiring units targeted to 30-60 percent below AMI. DHCD provides scoring and funding incentives to projects that target units to those with disabilities including those with severe mental illness, physical/sensory

disabilities (including chronically homeless), and those with intellectual/developmental disabilities. In addition to the investment in existing homeowner units and creating and preserving affordable rental units, DHCD promotes first-time homeownership for moderate (80 percent of below) households by providing development subsidies to construct these units but also direct homebuyer assistance through down payment and closing cost assistance to qualified first-time homebuyers. Please note, the actual number of rental units is highly variable based on the number of units in each project that receives funding commitments from DHCD. Annually DHCD makes between 15-25 funding commitments to projects with housing units that range from 5 – 100+ units per project. Most of these are 100 percent affordable units, but some include market rate units. DHCD annually assists approximately 100 existing homeowners and another 100 first time homebuyers.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

There is a high potential for affordable rental units throughout the state to be lost from the affordable rental unit inventory over the next five years. Many of the HOME-assisted projects DHCD has funded over the years will be reaching the end of their original HOME affordability period within the next five years. DHCD expects to extend the affordability of these projects by offering loan forgiveness over ten to fifteen years, although the final decision rests with the owner of the project. Unfortunately, market pressures in high demand areas have led to increased land value and rents threaten the future of each of these properties.

Additionally, federal rental subsidies through Section 8 or the Housing Choice Voucher program will face further pressures as overall market rents increase and federal spending decreases. This will mean the loss of both project based vouchers that support many affordable housing projects but also will mean the reduction in the number of tenant-based vouchers in use.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

As discussed previously there is an existing shortage of affordable housing. Nearly one in three households in Virginia need more affordable housing. In addition, Virginia has the potential to add more than 300,000 net new jobs over the next ten years many of which will employ younger workers at modest incomes that will further increase the demand for affordable rental housing. Virginia will need to net 225,600 new housing units to accommodate the new workers. These units will need to be in the right location, the right unit type, with affordable rents. Affordable and appropriate housing in the right location is important to attract employee and new businesses, and both are critical to economic growth (Addressing the Impacts of Housing for Virginia's Economy, November 2017).

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

New demand will be from younger households with lower incomes seeking primarily rental housing that is located near jobs, amenities, and social opportunities. In addition, Virginia is working to modify systems of service provision and housing to better accommodate individuals with intellectual/

development disabilities (I/DD) in community-based housing. The I/DD demand is primarily for one-bedroom apartments with access to transportation affordable for very low-income and extremely low-income households.

Discussion

There is an existing shortage of affordable units and Virginia has the potential to create more than 300,000 net new jobs over the next ten years. This economic potential will put further demand on Virginia's housing stock. Most of these new workers will be young with relatively low-incomes. They will need affordable housing but will also demand housing that is in close proximate to work, family and friends, and other amenities.

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, extremely low income renters in Virginia face a shortage of affordable rental units and most of these households are housing cost burdened (spending more than 30 percent of their household income on housing costs).

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	118,800	244,600	106%
Median Contract Rent	550	910	65%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	222,308	22.5%
\$500-999	359,555	36.3%
\$1,000-1,499	229,737	23.2%
\$1,500-1,999	111,310	11.3%
\$2,000 or more	66,727	6.7%
Total	989,637	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	64,080	No Data
50% HAMFI	189,060	104,425
80% HAMFI	490,240	310,695
100% HAMFI	No Data	514,325
Total	743,380	929,445

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There are currently 37 affordable and available units per 100 households for Virginians at or below 30 percent of area median income and 87 percent of households at this income level are cost burdened, with 76 percent of these households severely cost burdened. Statewide, there is a deficit of close to 140,000 affordable and available units for households in this income category. Very Low Income (at or below 50 percent area median income) households also lack a sufficient number of affordable and available units and are cost burdened. There are currently 57 affordable and available units per 100 households for very low income households which equates to a statewide deficit of more than 156,000 units and 76 percent of these households are cost burdened. To a lesser extent, severe cost burdens affect this income group with 36 percent of households severely cost burdened. Low Income households do not face the same severe shortage of affordable and available rental units as the income categories above, however 49 percent of Low Income households are cost burdened (State Housing Profile: Virginia, National Low Income Housing Coalition, March 2015).

Virginia is likely to continue to see an increase in the need for affordable permanent supportive housing projects in Virginia, as well as affordable housing projects for seniors and an aging population. These types of projects will be important because of the ability for these types of projects to combine supportive services with affordable units.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Changes in Housing Affordability in Virginia will vary from region to region. More urbanized areas such as Northern Virginia, Central Virginia, and the Hampton Roads/Chesapeake Bay regions will likely see decreases in housing affordability as these regions are the places most population growth is expected to occur.

Statewide, according to the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC), a resident would need to earn a minimum of \$23.29 per hour, working 40 hours a week, to make a 'housing wage' in order to afford a 2BR rental unit at the statewide 2BR Fair Market Rent (FMR) of \$1,211. Virginia is currently the

11th least affordable state in the nation. (Out of Reach 2017, State Profile: Virginia, National Low Income Housing Coalition).

Compared to the NLIHC's Out of Reach 2012 state profile for Virginia, the statewide housing wage necessary to afford a 2BR unit at the FMR increased from \$20.72 per hour to \$23.29. (Out of Reach 2017, State Housing Profile: Virginia, National Low Income Housing Coalition).

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Comparisons of the HOME rent limits/Fair Market Rents to Area Median Rents in Virginia illustrate the different housing markets in different regions throughout the state. The Northern Virginia region, the least affordable in the state, has median rents which are higher than and will most likely to continue to remain higher than, the HOME rent limits and/or Fair Market Rent as this region will see the bulk of population growth in Virginia. In Southwest and Southern Virginia, the median/market rents are often lower than the HOME rent limits/Fair Market Rents and existing HOME rental projects must keep their rental rates below these levels to remain competitive with the rest of the rental market.

The differences among regions in Virginia will require that DHCD tailor its strategies for production or preservation of affordable housing to each particular region's need. In the Northern Virginia region, preservation of affordable housing will be particularly important due to the high cost of housing that already exists. In the remaining regions of the state, DHCD will support both preservation and production of new affordable housing units, but particularly targeted towards special populations such as seniors or Virginians needing housing paired with supportive services.

Discussion

Based on the a housing affordability analysis completed by the Virginia Center for Housing Research at Virginia Tech, every Virginia MSA has a shortage of rental units affordable to extremely low-income households. There are not enough physical units to accommodate extremely low-income households. In addition, Virginia has the potential to net 300,000 new jobs over the next ten years that will be held primarily by young, low waged workers that will increase overall demand for affordable housing in Virginia especially near job centers.

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction:

Virginia has a large inventory of older homeowner and rental properties. This includes older properties with conditions issues across the state with a concentration of these properties in Virginia's rural counties. Statewide there are also many expiring tax credit properties and Rural Development properties that will require rehabilitation in order to assure ongoing safety and affordability to residents.

Communities in Virginia also face significant economic and social risks from extreme weather events including heat waves, drought, tropical storms, high winds, storm surges, and heavy downpours. In many places, these risks are projected to increase substantially due to climate change, sea level rise, and increased development in coastal areas and other vulnerable locations.

In spite of advances in disaster preparedness, extreme weather is now affecting the safety, health, and economies of entire regions. Investment in housing and neighborhoods located in natural hazard areas creates uncertainty for residents due to the ability to obtain flood insurance and the marketability of property resale in hazard areas. Future extreme weather events and the effects of climate change in everyday planning and decision-making will have an impact on the cost and availability of housing.

Definitions

Substandard: One or more conditions which render the dwelling unsafe or unsanitary as prescribed by the Minimum Housing Code Standards or HQS.

Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard conditions is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation.

The definition of substandard but suitable for rehabilitation may also include a quantifiable standard such as - substandard dwelling in which the deficiencies are limited in number and magnitude such that the cost of rehabilitation would not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the replacement cost of the dwelling. Examples of minor repairs may include – disability access, lead-based paint remediation, foundation repair, wall repair, windows, doors, electrical repair, roof repair.

A property may be considered in “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” if it is dilapidated or deteriorated beyond feasible economic repair, or rehabilitation will exceed fifty percent (50%) of the replacement cost of the dwelling.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	526,296	26%	437,107	44%
With two selected Conditions	8,181	0%	27,851	3%
With three selected Conditions	1,032	0%	2,094	0%
With four selected Conditions	39	0%	113	0%
No selected Conditions	1,497,554	74%	522,472	53%
Total	2,033,102	100%	989,637	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	360,477	18%	144,755	15%
1980-1999	710,923	35%	308,047	31%
1950-1979	734,794	36%	403,059	41%
Before 1950	226,908	11%	133,776	14%
Total	2,033,102	100%	989,637	101%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	961,702	47%	536,835	54%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	278,210	14%	181,310	18%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Nearly half (47 percent) of all owner-occupied 55 percent of all renter-occupied housing units in Virginia were built before 1980. More than ten percent of all owner-occupied units or 226,908 units were constructed before 1950. Fourteen percent or 133,776 of all renter-occupied units were constructed before 1950.

As of 2014, over 6,600 homes in rural Virginia do not have adequate indoor plumbing, and 8,700 homes do not have complete kitchen facilities. Although these numbers have declined over the past decade, those remaining units are in remote areas of the state with few resources to address these conditions.

Another challenge, vacant units are difficult to return to occupied status for number of reasons. Overall, in Virginia one in ten homes are not occupied year-round. In some cases, these homes are used as seasonal vacation properties or the units are on the market. All the rest are considered “other” types of vacancies that include being used as storage, in foreclosure, and other types. In rural Virginia, the prevalence of “other” vacant homes is twice those in urban areas. South central Virginia has the highest concentration of “other” vacancies, 7.9 percent of all units (Meeting Housing Needs in rural Virginia: Trends, Needs, Gaps, Solution, 2014 American Community Survey).

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Over half of the rental units were built prior to 1980. Low and moderate income persons often inhabit homes that have not been renovated or updated which leads to an increased risk of having lead based paint in the home. DHCD helps partnering communities identify these needs in the community and work toward remediating the homes so that low and moderate income persons have the same quality housing as homes built after 1980.

Discussion:

The existing housing stock in Virginia has some challenges. DHCD leverages both federal and state resources to address these challenges by preserving affordability and improving the condition of housing through programs such as the Affordable and Special Needs Housing (ASNH) program. The ASNH program allows for the rehabilitation of both homebuyer and rental units. DHCD targets rural existing owner-occupied units with the Rural Homeowner Rehabilitation and Indoor Plumbing Programs, which focus on rehabilitating existing homeowner housing in rural Virginia.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	496	19,505	48,458	618	32,768	3,155	2,115	6,649
# of accessible units			7						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

DHCD is not a housing authority nor housing finance agency. As result DHCD does not have direct authority related to project based vouchers, Housing Choice vouchers, nor public housing in Virginia. DHCD works closely with the state and local housing authorities to coordinate resources to meet the needs of low-income and special needs populations in Virginia.

Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

DHCD will consider supporting public housing under HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) for funding through the ASNH application process. Please see program guidelines for more details.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

DHCD is not a housing authority nor housing finance agency. As result DHCD does not have direct authority related to project based vouchers, Housing Choice vouchers, nor public housing in Virginia. DHCD works closely with the state and local housing authorities to coordinate resources to meet the needs of low-income and special needs populations in Virginia.

Discussion:

DHCD is not a housing authority nor housing finance agency. As result DHCD does not have direct authority related to project based vouchers, Housing Choice vouchers, nor public housing in Virginia. DHCD works closely with the state and local housing authorities to coordinate resources to meet the needs of low-income and special needs populations in Virginia.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

Virginia has more than 2,000 emergency beds that are open to adults and children.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	2,691	290	982	1,647	0
Households with Only Adults	1,379	988	499	1,314	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	1,648	0
Veterans	13	0	46	1,071	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	69	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

There are a number of statewide initiatives to better leverage mainstream resources and to address the intersection of homelessness and healthcare as well as homelessness and the criminal justice system. In addition to the committees below, there is a HUD TA project that will function as a pilot project to integrate HMIS data via a cloud data warehouse. The pilot project will merge 9 of the 16 Virginia CoC's HMIS data.

Committees include:

Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness

Purpose: To carry out activities requested by the Governor which may include but not be limited to: develop and oversee implementation of state plan to effectively address homelessness; address policy issues; oversee coordination among and between secretariats and state agencies; enhance coordination and collaboration between state agencies and local organizations.

Governor's Homeless Advisory Committee

Purpose: To engage stakeholders and provide feedback and guidance to the Coordinating Council.

Performance & Impact Committee

Purpose: To provide recommendations to the Coordinating Council regarding issues related to: policy; data collection and analytics; results/outcomes; system and performance evaluation

Solutions Committee

Purpose: To provide recommendations to the Coordinating Council regarding issues related to: rapid re-housing; permanent supportive housing; substance abuse; mental health; discharge planning/policies; and workforce

Ending Veteran Homelessness Committee

Purpose: To provide recommendations to the Coordinating Council regarding strategies to end veteran homelessness.

Interagency Partnership to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness

Purpose: To leverage state resources more effectively; maximize the effectiveness of state services and resources for youth experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness; and realize efficiencies through enhanced coordination and shared resources among state agencies.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

DHCD administers funds that support homeless services and facilities across Virginia. These programs include two federal programs:

- Emergency Solution Grant (ESG)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

During the 2017 – 2018 program year the ESG funding supports 54 separate rapid re-housing programs. Additional services and facilities are funded by the ESG entitlement localities in their specific jurisdictions.

In addition to ESG, DHCD also funds seven HOPWA programs that provide rental assistance and support services to help individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families obtain and/or maintain housing stability. Again, these seven programs are located in HOPWA non-entitlement areas. The entitlement areas, which receive HOPWA funding directly from HUD, also fund some HOPWA services and facilities in Virginia's HOPWA entitlement jurisdictions.

In addition to federal resources DHCD also administers state funds to support homeless services and facilities through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP). These state resources provide funding for coordinated entry, outreach, prevention, emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, HMIS, CoC planning, and administration.

VHSP supports 54 rapid re-housing programs, 46 shelter facilities, and 35 prevention programs in Virginia.

Virginia also has a Housing Trust Fund. Of the total, up to 20% of funds may be used for Homeless Reduction Grants. These grant funds provide funding for additional rapid re-housing support or supportive services for permanent supportive housing that serve those who are chronically homeless.

HUD's Competitive CoC SHP programs fund services and programs in Virginia as well. Some of these services and facilities overlap with those addressed above. The CoC SHP program supports shelter facilities, support services, and permanent supportive housing. Specifically, this program supports three permanent supportive housing programs located in rural areas of the state.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction

The 2018 Consolidated Plan includes goals specific to addressing the needs of non-homeless special needs populations. This includes a focus on individuals with HIV/AIDS through the HOPWA program; individuals with disabilities including physical, sensory, serious mental illness, and intellectual and developmental disabilities. In addition, DHCD will target HOME TBRA to youth aging out of foster care in the Richmond and Charlottesville areas. Please note, that DHCD was unable to upload HOPWA baseline data (below). DHCD will make this data available upon request.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 40 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

In 2019 the State's Homeless Outcomes Advisory Committee established the Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness and four committees focused on improved coordination on a state level to, in part, help assure that those persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. In addition, DHCD is working closely with the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Health Services (DBDHS) to develop strategies for transitioning individuals from institutional settings in to community-based housing.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness has a work group focused on discharge planning and policy for mental health that includes discharge planning beginning on admission. They are reviewing current policies and providing training and outreach to hospitals, community service boards and other mental health providers and discharge planners, including the state 2-1-1 system. Department

of Veteran Services has developed educational programs to inform discharge planners about services related to veterans.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

DHCD has goals and initiatives in place to address housing and supportive services needs with respect to persons who are not homelessness but have special needs. First the commonwealth seeks to help communities to become competitive and sustainable places to live and work for all Virginians including those with special needs. Second, Virginia will help to increase the number of affordable and accessible housing units in Virginia. Both of these efforts will encourage the use of universal design features in housing and community structures. DHCD will also prioritize projects that help improve overall accessibility to community and home-based services.

At the request of the Virginia General Assembly, DHCD is leading an effort to develop and implement strategies to house people with serious mental illness many of whom are not homeless.

In partnership with the Department of Behavior Health and Developmental Services, Department of Medical Assistance Services, VHDA, and DARS, DHCD is working to increase housing options for those with intellectual and developmental disabilities many of whom are not homeless.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

DHCD will encourage the creation of Section 504 units by providing scoring preference through the ASNH program to exceed minimum federal requirements and will contractually require that all Section 504 units vacancies be listed on Housing Search Virginia for at least 60 days before the unit is made available to a household not requiring accommodations. In addition, scoring preferences and financial incentives are provided through the ASNH program to project that include units that will be targeted to specific special need population.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Unlike building codes, local land use regulations are not uniform and vary from locality to locality. Due to the sheer number of local ordinances, it is difficult to comment on specific zoning and land use ordinances that may impede fair housing choice. However, local ordinances can restrict what type of development can occur in specific locations. This can intentionally or unintentionally limit housing choice for members of protected classes. Also, though income level is not a protected class, land use and zoning regulations have a definite impact on property values and this can severely limit housing choice among the protected classes and possibly exacerbate existing discrimination. Local ordinances that are frequently found to be discriminatory involve those affecting people with disabilities, families, and those involving issues of national origin.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

Introduction

The Commonwealth of Virginia's unique combination of assets has encouraged businesses to prosper here for more than 400 years. Virginia continues to rank among America's leading states for business and in each analysis, the cost of doing business and quality of workforce helped drive Virginia to the top. With a population of 8.4 million and a workforce of 4.2 million, Virginia successfully supports the state's substantial industry base. In terms of access, Virginia offers unparalleled transportation opportunities; centrally located on the U.S. East Coast, the commonwealth's integrated transportation system of highways, railroads, airports and seaports ensures that all markets are within reach. Virginia's boundless outdoor and cultural activities along with one of the nation's highest concentrations of historic resources provide limitless opportunities for recreation and economic development.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	16,358	17,157	2	2	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	123,431	97,144	13	13	0
Construction	74,170	57,261	8	8	0
Education and Health Care Services	171,865	120,651	18	17	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52,386	38,804	5	5	0
Information	16,721	8,370	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	126,794	109,567	13	15	2
Other Services	40,409	28,944	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	100,820	55,554	10	8	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	155,000	117,993	16	16	0
Transportation and Warehousing	38,240	33,471	4	5	1
Wholesale Trade	44,553	34,840	5	5	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Total	960,747	719,756	--	--	--

Table 41- Business Activity

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	1,443,937
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	1,336,240
Unemployment Rate	7.46
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.95
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.45

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	292,853
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	47,137
Service	135,266
Sales and office	316,260
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	146,571
Production, transportation and material moving	95,794

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	773,024	61%
30-59 Minutes	354,303	28%
60 or More Minutes	140,145	11%
Total	1,267,472	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	89,403	14,204	94,304
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	346,737	26,491	143,229
Some college or Associate's degree	349,329	20,813	106,203

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	323,224	9,668	63,039

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	3,606	7,699	10,929	41,010	74,327
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	30,683	27,322	29,896	81,081	63,775
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	95,133	106,474	123,083	288,485	160,454
Some college, no degree	95,621	73,573	86,212	187,714	79,724
Associate's degree	11,694	27,634	35,469	71,046	19,097
Bachelor's degree	19,340	58,391	65,992	131,339	50,807
Graduate or professional degree	1,484	23,243	35,995	85,955	42,298

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the state?

The major employment sectors in Virginia are Education and Health Care, Retail, Manufacturing, and Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations. Many employment sectors in Virginia continue to experience robust job growth and capital investment, due to commonwealth's strong employment demographics.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.

As a result of advanced training and education, combined with a vast diversity of skill sets, Virginia's workforce is one of its greatest assets. Virginia ranks in the top 10 in labor productivity and at nearly 4.3 million, the commonwealth's prime working population, ages 16-64, ranks seventh in the nation. In terms of education, more than 502,000 students are enrolled in over 93 in-state institutions of higher education and nearly 25,000 doctoral scientists and engineers reside in Virginia, one of the highest concentrations in the nation.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

A new statewide initiative to grow business opportunities comes with the creation of GO Virginia. GO Virginia is a bipartisan, business-led economic development initiative that is changing the way Virginia's diverse regions collaborate on economic and workforce development activities. GO Virginia supports programs to create more high-paying jobs through incentivized collaboration between the private sector, education, and government to diversify the economy in every region of the Commonwealth.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the state?

Statistically, Virginians outperform the nation in educational attainment at all levels. For example:

- 36.9 percent of Virginians age 25 and over have bachelor's degrees or higher compared to 30 percent nationwide.
- Over 1.2 million students are enrolled elementary and secondary schools and over 80% of these graduates continue to a two or four-year degree program or other continuing education plan.
- U.S. News & World Report's 2017 "America's Best High Schools" names 15 Virginia high schools as gold medal schools, 39 silver medal schools and 64 bronze medal schools. In addition, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology is ranked as the sixth "Best High School" in the nation.
- Education Week's "Quality Counts" 2018 report ranks Virginia the fourteenth best in its overall education system.
- Virginia's students rank third nationally for achievement in Advanced Placement (AP) tests according the College Board's "2014 AP Report to the Nation."
- Virginia has the fifth-most schools offering the International Baccalaureate Program in the U.S.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Most direct workforce training assistance in Virginia is provided through the Virginia Department of Business Assistance's Virginia Jobs Investment Program, providing customized recruiting and training services to companies that are creating new jobs or experiencing technological change. The program offsets a company's recruitment and training costs, and connects them with all available resources to help with workforce development efforts.

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

A new statewide initiative to grow business opportunities comes with the creation of GO Virginia. GO Virginia is a bipartisan, business-led economic development initiative that is changing the way Virginia's diverse regions collaborate on economic and workforce development activities. GO Virginia supports programs to create more high-paying jobs through incentivized collaboration between the private sector, education, and government to diversify the economy in every region of the Commonwealth. A key component of economic restructuring is the revitalization of Virginia's rural towns. DHCD strategically invests financial and technical resources to foster an environment that attracts private sector development and investment in communities and downtown business districts. Nurturing the entrepreneurial spirit is also essential for a healthy economy. Coupled with DHCD's other economic strategies, is an emphasis on expanding opportunities for non-traditional entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs that are attracted to market opportunities. Investment of resources such as Main Street, CDBG and BEE (Building Entrepreneurial Economies) are coordinated, providing for significant leveraging and strategic utilization, and ultimately, resulting in greater impact. Assistance is used to address the myriad of factors influencing economic investment from critical market intelligence, capitalizing loan pools, delivery of technical assistance, and other mechanisms which cultivate new community-based business and financing opportunities. DHCD also administers the state Enterprise Zone program, designed to spur private investment and job creation in targeted areas. In addition, the state has also invested funds in a program to encourage the redevelopment of "white elephant" buildings in distressed communities. Additionally, the state Virginia Economic Development Partnership is responsible for coordinating new business investment, expansion of existing business, and fostering international trade.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

**Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated?
(include a definition of "concentration")**

There are many areas in the state with concentrated housing problems. DHCD's programs are designed to address these housing problems and give preference to projects that are located in these areas of concentration. Please see the following link for a full housing market analysis:

<http://www.virginiahousingpolicy.com/impact.asp>

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Please see the following link for a full housing market analysis:

<http://www.virginiahousingpolicy.com/impact.asp>

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Please see the following link for a full housing market analysis:

<http://www.virginiahousingpolicy.com/impact.asp>

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Please see the following link for a full housing market analysis:

<http://www.virginiahousingpolicy.com/impact.asp>

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Please see the following link for a full housing market analysis:

<http://www.virginiahousingpolicy.com/impact.asp>

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This Consolidated Plan identifies four high priority needs in Virginia. These needs are:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of housing for special needs populations
- Individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Barriers to competitive and sustainable communities

Overall DHCD's goals are to target these federal resources (CDBG, ESG, HOME, National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) and HOPWA) and to leverage other state resources to address these needs by:

- Increasing the number of affordable housing units
- Increasing the number of affordable units for special needs populations
- Decreasing the number individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Creating competitive and sustainable communities

DHCD works with many partners to accomplish these goals. These partners include units of local government, other state agencies, housing developers, CHDOS, nonprofits, and regional planning groups.

While work on these goals is ongoing the commonwealth will incorporate other specific strategies to help meet these goals. These include a plan to address the barriers to fair housing, a plan to end homelessness, measure to address lead based paint hazards, and anti-poverty measures.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

CDBG is restricted to non-CDBG entitlement areas. HOME allocated through the ASNH program is statewide with scoring preference for projects located in HOME non-entitlement areas. HOME allocated to the Down Payment Assistance program is allocated through subrecipients statewide. HOME allocated through the HOME Rural Rehabilitation and Indoor Plumbing Programs are allocated to CDBG non-entitlement areas. Rural Rehabilitation is also restricted to non HOME entitlements. The NHTF and ESG are statewide. HOPWA is allocated within the balance of state EMSA. Please see each programs method of distribution for more details.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Lack of affordable housing units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Rural
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase access to affordable housing
	Description	To increase the number of new and improved affordable housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Lack of affordable housing impact every region of Virginia.
2	Priority Need Name	Lack of housing units for special needs population
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Rural Chronic Homelessness Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase housing options for special needs
	Description	Increase the number of affordable units available for special needs populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The lack of affordable housing presents a significant challenge for those households with special needs. The special needs household typically have very low and extremely low incomes and compete for scarce affordable units that may or may not have the accommodations that are needed. In addition, access to transportation and services is another critical factor.
3	Priority Need Name	Individuals and families experiencing homelessness
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Reduce homelessness
	Description	Decrease the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The commonwealth's goals are to reduce the number experiencing homelessness, reduce the length of time people are homeless, and to prevent individuals from returning to homelessness.
4	Priority Need Name	Barriers to competitive/sustainable communities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities
	Description	Localities face multiple barriers to being competitive and sustainable communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Localities face multiple barriers to being competitive and sustainable communities.

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The commonwealth will leverage HOME TBRA to pilot a project that will address the housing instability of individuals aging out of foster care. HOPWA provides TBRA to prevent homelessness. ESG TBRA assistance to re-house rapidly individual and families who are homeless.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The commonwealth will leverage HOME TBRA to pilot a project that will address the housing instability of individuals aging out of foster care. HOPWA provides TBRA to prevent homelessness. ESG TBRA assistance to re-house rapidly individual and families who are homeless.
New Unit Production	In markets with relatively low vacancy rates, limited available affordable housing, and/or accessibility needs.
Rehabilitation	In markets with relatively low vacancy rates, limited available affordable units, accessibility needs, and/or to preserve existing affordable units. Please note, that units targeted to special needs populations must be supported by evidence of a local demand for the specific target population.
Acquisition, including preservation	In markets with relatively low vacancy rates, limited available affordable units, accessibility needs, and/or to preserve existing affordable units. Please note, that units targeted to special needs populations must be supported by evidence of a local demand for the specific target population.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Over the course of the five-year Consolidated Plan Virginia will make available approximately \$123 million in HUD funds through the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, NHTF, ESG programs to:

- Increase the number of affordable housing units
- Increase the number of affordable units for special needs populations
- Decrease numbers experiencing homelessness
- Create competitive and sustainable communities

Please note DHCD used 2017 allocations to estimate the anticipated first year resources and the total amount available for the balance of the Consolidated Plan. DHCD will update these numbers when the 2018 allocations are available.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	18,289,253	0	0	18,289,253	73,157,012	Community Development Block Grant funding may be used by eligible units of local government to target and promote local and regional community development efforts.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	10,094,628	635,602	0	10,730,230	40,000,000	HOME is used to support rental and Homebuyer development projects that will provide units targeted low income households. It also supports program that provide direct assistance to homeowner and first time homebuyers.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	962,389	0	0	962,389	3,600,000	HOPWA assistance help eligible obtain and maintain housing primarily with TBRA and short term assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	2,771,457	0	0	2,771,457	10,800,000	ESG is used to provide rapid re-housing assistance to households experiencing homelessness.
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	4,672,562	0	0	4,672,562	16,000,000	HTF is used to support rental development projects that will provide units targeted to 30 percent or below AMI.

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The federal resources will be leveraged along with other state resources to provide affordable housing, community development, and to address issues impacting the causes of homelessness. These resources include state allocations to increase the number of permanent supportive housing and affordable housing units, to provide rapid re-housing and homeless assistance, to prevent homelessness, and state funds for the rehabilitation of homeowner units that lack indoor plumbing.

For the HOME program, the state will meet the required 25 percent match through:

- The present value of interest reductions of below-market-rate loans, where a project also receives HOME assistance;
- State general revenue funds that are contributed to housing projects assisted with HOME funds and meet the HOME affordability requirements; and/or
- The face value of State mortgage revenue bond loans (multi-family and single family loans).

CDBG projects do not have a specific match requirement, but applicants can enhance their competitiveness by incorporating local resources. ESG requires a dollar for dollar match. DHCD will use state general funds appropriation for homeless prevention and homeless services as the match for the ESG program.

The HOPWA program does not have a match requirement.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable.

Discussion

Please see each program's method of distribution and the corresponding program designs and guidelines for more information.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
AIDS/HIV SERVICES GROUP	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Region
WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
VALLEY AIDS NETWORK	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Region
VIRGINIA BEACH COMMUNITY DEV CORP	Subrecipient	Ownership	Region
VIRGINIA SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	Developer	Rental	Region
GOOD SHEPHERD ALLIANCE	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
FREDERICKSBURG AREA HIV AND AIDS SUPPORT SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Region
FORKIDS, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
THURMAN BRISBEN CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
CARPENTER'S SHELTER	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
PEOPLE INCORPORATED HOUSING GROUP	Subrecipient	Homelessness Rental	Region
COMMUNITY HOUSING PARTNERS	CHDO	Rental	Region
ST. JOSEPH'S VILLA	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
NORTHERN VIRGINIA FAMILY SERVICE	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES MADE EQUAL	Non-profit organizations	Planning	State

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Virginia Housing Development Authority	PHA	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental	State
Virginia Planning District Commissions	Public institution	Planning	State
Habitat for Humanity - Virginia	Developer	Ownership	State
Bay Aging	Developer	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Region
PROJECT FAITH	CHDO	Rental	Region
Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission	Public institution	Planning	Region
Appalachian Community Action	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
Clinch Valley Community Action	Subrecipient	Ownership	Region
Lee County Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Redevelopment authority	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission	Subrecipient	Planning	Region
Waynesboro Redevelopment & Housing Authority	Redevelopment authority	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Tri-County Community Action Agency	Subrecipient	Ownership	Region
Hampton Human Services	Government	Homelessness	Region
AIDS Response Effort	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs	Region
ACCOMACK-NORTHAMPTON HSNG & REDEV	Redevelopment authority	Rental	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
ALBEMARLE HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	Developer	Rental	Jurisdiction
HOPE COMMUNITY BUILDERS	CHDO	Ownership	Region
HELPING OVERCOME POVERTY'S EXISTENCE , INC	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Region
NELSON COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
PIEDMONT HOUSING ALLIANCE	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
Rush Homes	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
SOUTHSIDE OUTREACH GROUP	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Ownership Rental	Region
Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission	Government	Planning	Region
HAMPTON ROADS PDC	Government	Planning	Region
Petersburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Alleghany County	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
CHARLES CITY COUNTY	Government	Ownership	Jurisdiction
FAUQUIER HOUSING CORPORATION	Developer	Ownership	Jurisdiction
FRANKLIN COUNTY	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
GILES COUNTY	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
GREENSVILLE COUNTY	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
JAMES CITY COUNTY	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
LANCASTER COUNTY	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
LYNCHBURG COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
MARTINSVILLE	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Sussex County	Subrecipient	Rental neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
ARLINGTON COUNTY	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
CULPEPER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
DOORWAYS FOR WOMEN (HOMESTART SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM)	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
FAMILY CRISIS SUPPORT SERVICES, INC. (GHE)	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
FIRST STEP	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
Hampton Newport News Community Services Board	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Region
HANOVER SAFE PLACE	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
HARMONY PLACE	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
MERCY HOUSE	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
MICAH ECUMENICAL MINISTRIES (RP)	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
NEW RIVER COMMUNITY ACTION	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
OFFICE OF HUMAN AFFAIRS	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
QUIN RIVERS INC.	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
PORTSMOUTH AREA RESOURCES COALITION, INC.	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
New Road Community Development Group of Exmore Virginia Inc	Developer	Rental	Region

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

DHCD works with many different organizations, both public and private, to carry out its Consolidated Plan. The community economic development activities are carried out through contractual agreements with units of local government. Please note that while individual localities are not listed separately in the chart above, a total of nearly 300 localities are considered a part of the institutional delivery system. The housing activities, both production and preservation activities, are accomplished through partnerships with units of local government, non-profits, housing developers, and specifically through partnerships with state certified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). Homelessness, HIV/AIDS, and other special needs services result from DHCD's relationship with Continuums of Care and a network of non-profit service providers including shelters and units of local government across the state of Virginia.

Appropriate service coverage and the logistics of getting the funding and activities to the areas of need within Virginia are on-going challenges. The solution in many cases is long-term and evolving. DHCD works with community based organizations to develop local assets for meeting local needs. DHCD puts special emphasis on CHDO development and encourages partnerships and collaborations in the work that is done.

Public housing authorities (PHAs) are components in the statewide system for the delivery of affordable housing. Local housing authorities are established through the auspices of local government, subject to state enabling legislation. Neither the state nor DHCD specifically has direct oversight for local PHAs, however we may partner with these entities through a grantee or project sponsor relationship to complete local projects or activities. DHCD does certify local plans and projects' consistency with the state program's Consolidated Plan.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction

DHCD will distribute state and federal resources for homeless assistance and prevention services through a CoC-based application. This method of distribution will require local planning and coordination among service providers. It is also required that mainstream resources are maximized to meet the needs of those experiencing homelessness including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. HOPWA funding will also be distributed through a CoC-based methodology. In addition HOPWA funds for support services are structured as a “last resort” resource. This program requirement requires full utilization of mainstream resources, where available, to meet overall client needs.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

While there are a number of services available at the community level for special needs populations and some services that are specifically targeted to individuals and families experiencing homelessness or HIV/AIDS, these services are not available at levels sufficient to meet local needs. This is particularly the case for employment, affordable healthcare, and mental health and substance abuse services. In addition a large proportion of Virginia's localities are considered rural. In these rural areas of Virginia lack of transportation is a barrier to accessing available services. In some areas of Virginia access to services will require transportation to another county.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

Through development activities and partnerships with localities and developer partners, DHCD will continue to encourage and prioritize affordable and accessible housing production within close proximity to existing community-based services. DHCD will also continue to work with local governments to identify community-based services, infrastructure, an economic development needs and provide assistance and resources to help address these needs.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development		Barriers to competitive/sustainable communities	CDBG: \$82,716,515	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250000 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 450 Business Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit Jobs created/retained: 450 Jobs Businesses assisted: 11360 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 50 Buildings

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VIRGINIA

11360 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Increase access to affordable housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing		Lack of affordable housing units	HOME: \$38,047,672 HTF: \$15,504,421	Rental units constructed: 400 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 400 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 500 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 350 Households Assisted
3	Increase housing options for special needs	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Lack of housing units for special needs population	HOPWA: \$4,562,389 HOME: \$12,682,557 HTF: \$5,168,141	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 875 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Reduce homelessness	2018	2022	Homeless		Individuals and families experiencing homelessness	ESG: \$13,571,457	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 12500 Households Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities
	Goal Description	Outcomes of the goal are to create competitive and sustainable communities.
2	Goal Name	Increase access to affordable housing
	Goal Description	Virginia lacks a sufficient supply of decent affordable housing units. This goal seeks to preserve and improve existing affordable units and create new affordable units.
3	Goal Name	Increase housing options for special needs
	Goal Description	Virginia lacks a sufficient supply of decent affordable housing units available for households with special needs. This goal seeks to preserve and improve existing affordable units and create new affordable units available to households with special needs. Virginia will also increase access by providing rent assistance through the HOPWA program, and through a limited HOME TBRA program that will be targeted to individuals aging out of foster care in two communities.

4	Goal Name	Reduce homelessness
	Goal Description	Virginia seeks to decrease the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, reducing the length of time people are homeless, and reduce the number who return to homelessness through targeted rapid re-housing assisted through the Virginia's allocation of ESG funds.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

All (375) proposed new homeowner units and direct assisted homebuyer will be targeted to 80 percent or below AMI. All HOME and NHTF rental new construction (440 units) and rehabilitation (440 units) will be targeted to 60 percent or below, but many of these will be targeted to lower incomes (50 and 30 percent all below AMI). All NHTF units are targeted to 30 percent of below. All (500) rehabilitation to existing homeowner units will be at or below 80 percent of AMI.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

DHCD is not a housing authority, however DHCD gives a scoring preference to projects that will exceed the Section 504 minimums.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

While DHCD requires that CHDO projects involve tenants in management decision, it is not a state housing authority and does not have authority over any local public housing authorities.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Unlike building codes, local land use regulations are not uniform and vary from locality to locality. Due to the sheer number of local ordinances, it is difficult to comment on specific zoning and land use ordinances that may impede fair housing choice. However, local ordinances can restrict what type of development can occur in specific locations. This can intentionally or unintentionally limit housing choice for members of protected classes. Also, though income level is not a protected class, land use and zoning regulations have a definite impact on property values and this can severely limit housing choice among the protected classes and possibly exacerbate existing discrimination. Local ordinances that are frequently found to be discriminatory involve those affecting people with disabilities, families, and those involving issues of national origin.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following are key barriers to fair housing in Virginia. DHCD structures policies and programs to help address the barriers and helps to inform localities of the barriers and their responsibility to help address the impediments to fair housing.

1. Discrimination in the rental and sales housing markets. Particularly, discrimination based on disability and race:

- Increase testing and enforcement efforts in the rental and sales housing markets to ensure that members of protected classes are being offered an equal opportunity to access all housing options in their communities; publicize results of testing programs.
- Increase education efforts for landlords, leasing agents, and real estate professionals about their fair housing responsibilities; in particular, stress the importance of making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.
- Increase education efforts for individuals seeking housing so they are aware when they are victims of discrimination and so that they are aware of their options to resolve the situation.
- Increase enforcement of affirmative marketing of affordable housing options to members of the protected classes.

2. Constraints in the mortgage lending market. Minorities experience higher denial rates in the mortgage markets at all income levels, particularly at the lowest income levels in the conventional loan market:

- Increased oversight of mortgage lending and denial practices.
- First-time homebuyer education, affirmatively marketed to minorities.
- Continued support of financial literacy and credit counseling initiatives.
- Increased awareness regarding the availability of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and other government supported loans.

- Reassess HMDA data once 2018 changes have occurred which include additional applicant data (including creditworthiness).

3. Additional fair housing education among real estate agents, landlords, housing providers, local officials, and especially, individuals is needed. Training available outside the major metro areas is needed:

- Increase fair housing educational opportunities for renters and homebuyers; in particular, members of the protected classes.
- Increase the availability of seminars and classes for housing providers regarding fair housing law; expand such educational opportunities to include rural and non-metro areas, consider online venues.
- Up-to-date, relevant, and clearly written fair housing materials for individuals made readily available on multiple state websites and in housing providers' offices.
- Encourage housing providers and other relevant stakeholders to utilize social networking and social media to inform both clients and landlords of fair housing policy.

4. Availability and access to quality affordable housing; there are a large number of low-income households in need of affordable housing and there are a large number of cost-burdened households, especially in the rental housing market. "Crowding out," and combined transportation and housing costs are areas of concern regarding affordable housing:

- Continued support of federal, state, and local efforts to preserve and produce quality affordable housing.
- Continued support of partnerships between nonprofit, state, local, and federal partners to efficiently leverage resources for the production of affordable housing.
- Support of public-private partnerships that create affordable and mixed-income housing.
- Support of efforts that match appropriately priced housing with varied transportation options.
- Promote the use of housing databases such as those offered by the Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA), <http://www.virginiahousingsearch.com/>.

Please see the full Analysis of the Impediments for more details.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The state requires that all Virginia CoCs and individual service providers utilize a coordinated assessment system. The coordinated assessment system must assure that CoCs assess homeless persons by a common tool and receive appropriate services based on the standards of care. The coordinated assessment must assure access to services for individuals experiencing homelessness especially unsheltered persons through a “no wrong door” and “no side door” approach.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Commonwealth of Virginia leverages both state and federal resources to address the needs of homelessness individuals and families. These resources include those for prevention, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing and shelter operations. The state’s goals are to reduce the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, to shorten the length of homelessness, and to reduce the numbers of people returning to homelessness.

The commonwealth uses a community or CoC-based application process for the allocation of both state and federal homeless assistance and prevention funding. CoC application reviews and funding levels are based, in part, on local alignment with these state goals.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

DHCD funds programs that provide homeless assistance and prevention services that to chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. DHCD requires that all funded grantees and the CoCs to have implemented policies and procedures that focus on permanent housing.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The Commonwealth of Virginia leverages state resources to divert low-income individuals and families from homelessness. The state's program requires that homeless prevention providers participate in coordinated assessment systems and that prevention resources are targeted to those seeking homeless assistance in order to better target those most likely to become homeless.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

Although the country banned lead paint from residential use in 1978, lead remains a danger in homes constructed before 1978 (especially in homes built before 1950). Paint deterioration and home renovations in these structures result in a significantly elevated risk for exposure to lead and subsequently lead poisoning.

Based on the 2016 American Community Survey (U.S. Census) data 49 percent (or 1,672,521 units) of Virginia occupied housing units are units constructed prior to 1978 and are at risk for lead-based paint hazards.

The greatest concentration of the highest risk housing units (those built before 1950) tend to be located within Virginia's rural counties. DHCD requires specific actions to be taken based on the type and amount of assistance in the unit to include one or more of the following:

- Provision of pamphlet
- Paint testing of surfaces to be disturbed (or presume LBP)
- Safe work practices
- Repair disturbed paint
- Risk assessment
- Notice to occupants
- Interim controls
- Ongoing LBP maintenance
- Abatement if LBP hazards
- Visual assessment
- Paint stabilization

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

Program guidelines provide specific lead requirements for each program and/or funding source. DHCD enforces compliance through executed agreements including lead safe requirements, reporting and project monitoring.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

DHCD's goals, programs, and policies benefit families in Virginia by providing homeless assistance and prevention services that seek to either keep families in their homes or help them find permanent housing. These programs address barriers to housing and focus on leveraging mainstream resources whereby families may access resources reducing their level of poverty. Housing development activities seek to provide affordable housing to moderate to very-low-income housing households. These activities also include homeownership assistance and Individuals Development Accounts (IDA) that help families build financial assets and improve their overall personal wealth. Other programs managed through the DHCD work to improve overall economic conditions. In these cases, DHCD provides help developing needed infrastructure and technical assistance that helps communities to be competitive and sustainable.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

DHCD will promote and coordinate housing services with activities that help reduce the number of families living in poverty in Virginia. Virginia continues to pursue several economic development initiatives that DHCD intends, like economic development and self-help portions of the CDBG program, to strengthen local economies, increase employment opportunities, and enhance business opportunities, particularly within lower income communities or portions of communities.

The Virginia Enterprise Zone Program offers state incentives for businesses hiring and investing in distressed communities and areas of the state that have lagged behind the overall growth of the State's economy. The recently reauthorized program, which will use grants rather than tax credits as an incentive for investment in economically distressed communities, targets localities whose relative levels of employment, income, and other indicators are to be considered in determining the designation of future zones.

The Virginia Enterprise Initiative, which leverages private sector support for community-based micro enterprise (self-employment) programs, provides access to capital and business skills to aspiring low-income entrepreneurs.

The affordable housing plan includes several activities that trigger Section 3 requirements. These requirements apply to development activities conducted through the CDBG and HOME programs intended to have local benefits both in hiring and contracting to local business and low-income residents.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

Describe the standards and procedures that the state will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

DHCD monitors all programs within the Consolidated Plan on an on-going basis. DHCD has a standardized risk assessment system, which requires a risk assessment to be completed with each new contract or commitment.

DHCD completes programmatic and financial monitoring on a sub-grantee/project sponsor level based on risk assessment results. Financial monitoring includes a review of accounting practices and procedure and a review of transactions on a programmatic level. Monitoring includes both onsite and desk monitoring.

On a project or activity level, DHCD monitors project sponsors, sub-grantees, and sub-recipients a regular basis in accordance with program specific guidelines, risk assessments, and state and federal regulations (e.g., labor standards). All programs conduct these monitoring activities annually, based on risk assessments, and/or as needed. The DHCD approach to project and activity monitoring is to both ensure compliance and to provide appropriate technical assistance to assure the long-term success of our partners, programs, and the clients that they serve.

Please note that DHCD collects and reviews rent and occupancy reports on approximately 160 HOME rental properties across Virginia. The monitoring of these projects includes rent and occupancy reports, project financial, and onsite monitoring including for compliance with fair housing and property standards.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Over the course of the five-year Consolidated Plan Virginia will make available approximately \$123 million in HUD funds through the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, NHTF, ESG programs to:

- Increase the number of affordable housing units
- Increase the number of affordable units for special needs populations
- Decrease numbers experiencing homelessness
- Create competitive and sustainable communities

Please note DHCD used 2017 allocations to estimate the anticipated first year resources and the total amount available for the balance of the Consolidated Plan. DHCD will update these numbers when the 2018 allocations are available.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	18,289,253	0	0	18,289,253	73,157,012	Community Development Block Grant funding may be used by eligible units of local government to target and promote local and regional community development efforts.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	10,094,628	635,602	0	10,730,230	40,000,000	HOME is used to support rental and Homebuyer development projects that will provide units targeted low income households. It also supports program that provide direct assistance to homeowner and first time homebuyers.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	962,389	0	0	962,389	3,600,000	HOPWA assistance help eligible obtain and maintain housing primarily with TBRA and short term assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	2,771,457	0	0	2,771,457	10,800,000	ESG is used to provide rapid re-housing assistance to households experiencing homelessness.
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	4,672,562	0	0	4,672,562	16,000,000	HTF is used to support rental development projects that will provide units targeted to 30 percent or below AMI.

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The federal resources will be leveraged along with other state resources to provide affordable housing, community development, and to address issues impacting the causes of homelessness. These resources include state allocations to increase the number of permanent supportive housing and affordable housing units, to provide rapid re-housing and homeless assistance, to prevent homelessness, and state funds for the rehabilitation of homeowner units that lack indoor plumbing.

For the HOME program, the state will meet the required 25 percent match through:

- The present value of interest reductions of below-market-rate loans, where a project also receives HOME assistance;
- State general revenue funds that are contributed to housing projects assisted with HOME funds and meet the HOME affordability requirements; and/or
- The face value of State mortgage revenue bond loans (multi-family and single family loans).

CDBG projects do not have a specific match requirement, but applicants can enhance their competitiveness by incorporating local resources. ESG requires a dollar for dollar match. DHCD will use state general funds appropriation for homeless prevention and homeless services as the match for the ESG program.

The HOPWA program does not have a match requirement.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable.

Discussion

Please see each program's method of distribution and the corresponding program designs and guidelines for more information.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development			CDBG: \$18,289,253	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 90 Business Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit Jobs created/retained: 90 Jobs Businesses assisted: 15 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 10 Buildings

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Increase access to affordable housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing		Lack of affordable housing units	HOME: \$7,570,971 HTF: \$35,044,215	Rental units constructed: 80 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 80 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 80 Households Assisted
3	Increase housing options for special needs	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Lack of housing units for special needs population	HOPWA: \$962,389 HOME: \$2,523,657 HTF: \$1,168,140	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 175 Households Assisted
4	Reduce homelessness	2018	2022	Homeless		Individuals and families experiencing homelessness	ESG: \$2,771,457	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2500 Households Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Increase access to affordable housing
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Increase housing options for special needs
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Reduce homelessness
	Goal Description	

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

DHCD seeks to improve the lives of Virginians by:

- Increasing the number of affordable housing units
- Increasing the number of affordable units to meet the needs of special needs populations
- Decreasing the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Creating competitive and sustainable communities

DHCD works to achieve these goals through:

- Leveraging of resources to support effective community programs working toward these goals
- Developing strategic partnerships to address barriers to achieving these goals
- Providing planning, coordination, and management of strategies to meet these goals

Funding Allocation Priorities

	Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities (%)	Increase access to affordable housing (%)	Increase housing options for special needs (%)	Reduce homelessness (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	100	0	0	0	100
HOME	0	75	25	0	100
HOPWA	0	0	100	0	100
ESG	0	0	0	100	100
HTF	0	75	25	0	100

Table 57 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

HOME funds will be leveraged to address the affordable housing and homelessness priority needs. Specifically these funds will be used to fund rental rehabilitation and new construction projects that will add additional affordable housing units and/or preserve existing affordable units based on local needs. These funds will be used in exiting homeowner units, rental projects, and homebuyer development projects to increase the availability of accessibility units for special needs populations. HOME funds will also be used to develop permanent supportive housing units to help address housing needs of chronically homeless individuals.

HOPWA funds are limited to income eligible individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families. These funds will help to provide affordable housing units for this population.

ESG will be fully leveraged along with other state resources to reduce the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. These funds will also focus on shortening the length of time people experience homelessness and reduce the number of individuals returning to homelessness.

CDBG will be used to address locally identified needs to develop competitive and sustainable communities. These funds will be used in a number of ways including developing public facilities and/ infrastructures, creating/retaining jobs, developing affordable housing opportunities, and providing assistance to local business.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Introduction:

This section provides a summary of the methods of distribution for each of program administered by DHCD designed to allocate these federal resources (CDBG, HOME, ESG, NHTF and HOPWA). Please see program guidelines, located online at www.dhcd.virginia.gov for more details. The program guideline details include specifics about eligible applicants, areas of the state covered by the program, eligible activities, the type of assistance available, and how to apply (if applicable) for funding.

Distribution Methods

Table 58 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	Affordable and Special Needs Housing
	Funding Sources:	HOME HTF
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The Affordable Housing and Special Needs Housing program provides flexible, below-market-rate loans to projects that create or preserve affordable housing for lower-income Virginians. Broadly, eligible activity types include rental and homebuyer rehabilitation and new construction. Please see the Affordable and Special Need Housing program guidelines for more details. DHCD allocates National Housing Trust Funds through the ASNH program. Please see the NHTF Allocation Plan for more details.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>HOME funds assigned to the Affordable and Special Needs Housing program will be distributed through a competitive application process that evaluates applicant projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting critical needs (worth 40 points) • Feasibility -likelihood of projects coming to a timely completion (worth 30 points) • Developer capacity -ability to successfully complete projects and deliver affordable housing (worth 30 points) <p>DHCD will give priority to projects located in non-HOME entitlement localities, CHDO projects, special needs projects and innovation.</p> <p>DHCD staff will review all applications received by the deadline. Applications not meeting established thresholds for funding will not be eligible. Any applicant may request comments and feedback from DHCD staff. All applicants must score at least 60 points on the application in order to be qualified for funding. DHCD will rank all qualified applications based on score and the highest scoring applicants will receive a funding commitment from DHCD based on project needs, up to the amount of funds available for the application period. If the full amount of available funding is not committed, it is carried forward into the next application period, as needed, to be made available to proposals meeting threshold requirements and scoring at least 60 points.</p> <p>Applicants that have outstanding audit or monitoring findings, unresolved IRS findings, and/or applicants not in compliance with previous DHCD agreements are ineligible for funding. Eligible applicants must be qualified developers of affordable housing, including certified CHDOs undertaking CHDO-eligible activities throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. All funds are intended for use with other types of financing including, but not limited to, low income housing tax credits, bond financing, and other public and private funds. Please note that HOME compliance requirements apply. Other funding source requirements must be compatible with HOME program requirements.</p> <p>DHCD allocates NHTF through ASNH program. Please see the NHTF Allocation Plan for more details.</p>
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If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Not applicable.
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not applicable.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not applicable.
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	DHCD will allocate funding by funding category based on submitted proposals, local market and need, and project eligibility. These categories include rental new construction, rental rehabilitation, and homebuyer development.

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	<p>All proposals must meet threshold requirements for funding. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible project type • Eligible activity type • Eligible applicant (no outstanding findings) • Local match (25 percent) provided for projects in HOME entitlement areas • Proposal meets uniform relocation requirements • Proposal meets accessibility requirements • Must score at least 60 points <p>Maximum funding amounts are \$800,000 for special needs projects and \$700,000 for all other eligible projects. DHCD may charge up to an additional \$10,000 in project related costs for costs accrued by DHCD.</p> <p>DHCD allocates NHTF through ASNH program. Please see the NHTF Allocation Plan form more details.</p>
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates funding approximately ten affordable housing projects through this open RFP process. The actual types, size, composition of projects will be based on this competitive process and will vary based on overall quantitative and quality of the proposal received, the local housing markets, and relative local need. Based on statewide trends and housing markets DHCD expects that most of the funded projects will be rental projects with at least some of these targeting special needs populations.
2	State Program Name:	CDBG Competitive Grants
	Funding Sources:	CDBG

	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>Competitive funds can be used to provide infrastructure for new or expanding industries, provide new or improved water and sewer systems in rural areas, rehabilitate housing in declining neighborhoods, revitalize commercial districts, provide support to small businesses, and provide facilities for a variety of needed services, such as health clinics in underserved areas. Applicants are required to prove that their project will meet one of three broad national objectives: principally benefit low- and moderate- income persons; prevent or eliminate slums or blight; or address an urgent community development need (public emergency or health threat).</p>
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	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Most CDBG assistance is distributed in the form of Competitive Grants with proposals due in the spring of each year. As the name suggests, these grants are awarded following competitive evaluation of project proposals. Approximately \$10.5 million will be available for Competitive Grants in 2018.</p> <p>There are five primary project types under the Competitive CIG option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Community Development • Economic Development • Housing • Community Facility • Community Service Facility <p>Competitive grant proposals received by DHCD are evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively scored according to a 1000 point scale based on the items identified below. The highest ranking proposals are recommended for funding. Proposals are funded, in order of the ranking, to the greatest extent allowed by available funding. Following the closing date of the non-competitive programs, any funds remaining in the non-competitive programs and any program income received during the year are recaptured and made available to fund the next highest ranking competitive proposals. The next highest ranking additional proposals are funded to the greatest extent allowable by available funding.</p> <p>All competitive proposals are scored on a scale of 1000 points with the following point values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite Fiscal Stress (Maximum of 180 points) • Regional Priorities (Maximum of 50 points) • Project Needs and Outcomes (Maximum of 145 points) • Costs and Commitment (Maximum of 145 points) • Readiness and Capacity (Maximum of 150 points) • Impact (Maximum of 130 points) • Meeting a National Objective (Maximum of 200 points)
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If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Grant administration manuals and the CDBG Program design are available from the DHCD website or by request.
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not applicable
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not applicable
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Funding which has not been committed as of September 28 may be committed to Self Help projects, Open Submission projects, Urgent Need projects, the next highest ranking Competitive Grant project (to the established cut-off point), or Planning Grants.

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	<p>Assistance is provided to non-entitlement units of local government. Up to \$1,000,000 is available for economic development, housing, and infrastructure projects, up to \$700,000 for community service facility projects, and up to \$1.4 million is available for projects that will comprehensively improve a neighborhood through water, sewer, street, and housing improvements. In cases of two or more localities participating in a project with a regional impact, some grant limits can increase.</p> <p>A unit of local government may not have more than \$2.5 million in CDBG open projects.</p>
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates infrastructure for new or expanding industries, new or improved water and sewer systems in rural areas, rehabilitated housing in declining neighborhoods, revitalized commercial districts, support to small businesses, and new facilities for a variety of needed services, such as health clinics in underserved areas.
3	State Program Name:	CDBG Open Submission Funding
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Approximately \$4,650,000 is available under the Open Submission Programs. Proposals are received on an open basis from January 1 through the end of September, or until all funds awarded.

	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The Community Economic Development Fund (CED) is designed to support economic development activities, particularly those creating employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons, in CDBG-eligible localities. Assistance is limited to projects involving employment creation by private, for-profit basic industries. Assistance may include off-site improvements such as water lines, sewer lines, roads, and drainage. On-site assistance may be eligible in some projects, but these projects are subject to underwriting and the CDBG assistance will be made available as a loan to the locality.</p> <p>The Construction-Ready Water and Sewer Fund (CRWSF) program has been established to provide for the construction of community facility projects providing public water or sewer service to communities made up of at least 60% low- moderate- income (LMI) households or a town-wide project serving at least 55% LMI households. Only localities that are eligible for Virginia non-entitlement CDBG funds, as identified in the 2017 CDBG Program Design, are eligible to receive CRWSF monies.</p> <p>The Community Development Local Innovation Fund provides resources for the implementation of new, innovative, and/or timely community development projects. The Local Innovation Program targets funding for innovative, small-scale pilot projects, such as Individual Development Account programs, loan programs to support economic restructuring activities, construction trades training programs, entrepreneurship development, heritage tourism, telecommunications, projects, or other efforts which provide unique, unmatched benefits to eligible Virginia communities.</p> <p>Open Submission projects will receive funding on an open, first-come, first-served basis between January 1, 2018 and September 28, 2018. Projects that meet one or more CDBG national objectives and meet the below stated criteria will be offered an award as long as funds are still available.</p>
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<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Grant administration manuals and the CDBG Program design are available from the DHCD website or by request.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Proposals are received on an open basis from January 1 through the end of September, or until all funds awarded. Funding not committed as of the beginning of October may be committed to the next highest ranking Competitive Grant project, Urgent Need Open Submission grants, or Planning Grants.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	The CED Fund provides up to \$700,000 per project. Other conditions of the CRWSF follow: No more than \$12,500 of CDBG funds per household served will be made available for installation or improvement of water services. No more than \$15,000 of CDBG funds per household served will be made available for installation or improvement of wastewater services. No single grant under the CRWSF will exceed \$500,000. Local Innovation Fund awards are limited to \$200,000 per project and up to \$300,000 may be available for a regional project.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates increased economic development activity, and improved water or sewer systems.
4	State Program Name:	CDBG Planning Grants
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Virginia's CDBG Planning Grant program is designed to aid in developing clearly articulated strategies for addressing communities' greatest community development needs following meaningful citizen participation.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	Planning Grants will receive funding on an open, first-come, first-served basis between January 1, 2018 and September 28, 2018. Projects that meet one or more CDBG national objectives and meet the below stated criteria will be offered an award as long as funds are still available.

If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Grant administration manuals and the CDBG Program design are available from the DHCD website or by request.
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not applicable
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not applicable
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Funding which has not been committed as of September 28 may be committed to Open Submission projects, Urgent Need projects, and the next highest ranking Competitive Grant project (to the established cut-off point).

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	<p>Non-entitlement local governments are eligible for assistance. There are six categories of Planning Grants. The first two categories are considered Pre-Project type Planning Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Organizing Planning Grants; • Community Needs Assessment / Economic Assessment Planning Grants. • CDBG Project Planning Grants; • Business District Revitalization Planning Grants; • Regional Project Planning Grants; and • Telecommunications Planning Grants. <p>Up to \$10,000 is available for community organizing, up to \$15,000 to conduct community and / or economic needs assessments, up to \$30,000 for project planning activities, up to \$35,000 for business district revitalization, and up to \$40,000 is available for regional project planning.</p> <p>Eligibility under this program is subject to the following minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of a clear indication of community development needs and / or opportunities. • The needs identified must generally be eligible targets for future CDBG investments. • There must be evidence that local officials and stakeholders alike are committed to fully identifying and addressing local needs. • There must be evidence that the locality and management team have the time, funding, and expertise to follow through with the planning process. • There must be a clear demonstration for the need of planning grant funds.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates the development of clearly articulated strategies for addressing communities' greatest community development needs.
5	State Program Name:	CDBG Urgent Need
	Funding Sources:	
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Approximately is \$1,000,000 is available under the Urgent Need Open Submission. Proposals are received on an open basis from January 1 through the end of October, or until all funds awarded.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Eligibility under this program is subject to the following minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed project must alleviate existing conditions which pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community; and, • The conditions developed or became urgent within 18 months of the date the proposal is submitted; and, • The applicant locality is unable to finance the project on its own, no other funding is available to address the problem, and the CDBG funding will be directly targeted towards alleviation of the threatening conditions; and, • The threat must be supported by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A current declaration of an emergency by the Governor of Virginia relative to a flood, a hurricane, a tornado, an earthquake, or other disaster event, not including droughts, snow, or ice conditions. OR • A current declaration of an immediate and severe health threat by the State Health Commissioner relative to the complete failure of a public water or sewer system or incident of similar significance.
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Grant administration manuals and the CDBG Program design are available from the DHCD website or by request.</p>

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>CDBG Urgent Need Open Submission funding is available to enable prompt response to existing serious and immediate threats to local health and safety. Urgent Need Open Submission Projects will receive funding on an open, first-come, first-served basis between January 1, 2018 and October 31, 2018.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>A current declaration of an emergency by the Governor of Virginia relative to a flood, a hurricane, a tornado, an earthquake, or other disaster event, not including droughts, snow, or ice conditions. OR A current declaration of an immediate and severe health threat by the State Commissioner of Health relative to the complete failure of a public water or sewer system or incident of similar significance.</p>

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates prompt response to existing serious and immediate threats to local health and safety.
6	State Program Name:	Down Payment Assistance (DPA)
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	DPA provides down payment and closing costs assistance to income eligible first-time homebuyers to obtain homes that are decent, safe and accessible. The program goal is to provide homeownership opportunities to households that otherwise may not have the opportunity to own a home. By providing these opportunities, DHCD helps to sustain affordable housing units and overall growth in personal wealth and equity for low-income Virginians. The DPA program seeks to provide this assistance statewide through local sub-recipient that provide comprehensive homeownership services including for example housing counseling, debt repair services, and foreclosure prevention.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>DPA is administered on a calendar year with the next grant year beginning January 1, 2019. DPA will be administered by regional state sub-recipients selected through a competitive application process prior to the start program year. Sub-recipient selections are made as a result of an open competitive application process whereby proposals meeting threshold requirements are scored and ranked based on the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need (40 percent) • Organizational capacity (30 percent) • Program approach (30 percent) <p>Applicants must be a non-profit or a unit of government targeting services to individuals living within Virginia. All nonprofit applicants must have and be current on 990 filings (not applicable to units of government). Applicants must demonstrate the ability to manage all applicable state and federal policies and procedures including compliance with federal and state non-discrimination laws. Applicants must be experienced with providing similar assistance and should provide a comprehensive approach to homeownership. All applicants must demonstrate the ability to coordinate DPA assistance with other HOME funds or other types of assistance. Applicants must have established internal control and fiscal accounting procedures and be able to track agency and program budgets by revenue sources and expenses. Applicants with outstanding audit findings, IRS findings, DHCD monitoring findings or other compliance issues are not eligible applicants and any sub-recipient selected for funding will not be eligible for subsequent allocations if any of these conditions occur.</p> <p>Please note that DHCD will work with all interested parties toward the resolution of unresolved matters, where appropriate. Applicants must demonstrate the ability to meet all reporting and record keeping requirements.</p> <p>Please note, 2019 (January 1 - December 31) is year-two of a two year funding cycle.</p>
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If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Not applicable.
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not applicable.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not applicable.
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	In the DPA program, HOME funds are limited to needed down payment and closing costs, the costs associated with conducted required inspections, and housing counseling.

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Applicants for sub-recipient contracts must meet threshold requirements from above and score at least 60 points based on a panel review of each proposal. Grant sizes to sub-recipient were awarded based on score, local market, and available funds. Assistance to homebuyers is based on underwriting criteria and based on need. Please note, 2019 (January 1 - December 31) is year-two of a two year funding cycle.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates assisting approximately 60 low/moderate income first-time homebuyers (households) with the DPA method of distribution.
7	State Program Name:	Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Pilot
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	DHCD will target this HOME TBRA program to individuals aging out of the foster care system. This pilot will help at-risk young adults to bridge housing resources in order to improve housing stability and long-term outcomes. DHCD will target this pilot to the greater Richmond and Charlottesville areas. Total amount available \$600,000 for the 2018 – 2019 program year. Applicants may request up to \$600,000. DHCD anticipates funding at least one grantee in the greater Richmond area and one in the greater Charlottesville area, but may consider multiple grantees under appropriate circumstances.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Eligible applicants include nonprofits, housing authorities, or units of local government. HOME funds assigned to this TBRA programs will be distributed through a competitive application process that evaluates applicant projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need/Approach (worth 30 points) • Experience with target population (worth 30 points) • Capacity –to administer rent assistance (worth 40 points) <p>DHCD staff will review all applications received by the deadline. Applications not meeting established thresholds for funding will not be eligible. Any applicant may request comments and feedback from DHCD staff. All applicants must score at least 60 points on the application in order to be qualified for funding.</p> <p>Applicants that have outstanding audit or monitoring findings, unresolved IRS findings, and/or applicants not in compliance with previous DHCD agreements are ineligible for funding. Please note that HOME compliance requirements apply.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

	<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>DHCD will allocate funding to eligible TBRA costs and administration. DHCD will provide TBRA to at-risk youth aging out of the foster care system. DHCD certifies this as a need, which DHCD identified in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.</p>
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>All proposals must meet threshold requirements for funding. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible activity type • Eligible applicant (no outstanding findings) • Must score at least 60 points <p>Maximum funding amount are \$600,000.</p>

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	The pilot seeks to assist at-risk youth to improve housing stability and long-term outcomes.
8	State Program Name:	Rural Homeowner Rehabilitation Program
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Rural Homeowner Rehabilitation Program will provide financial assistance in the form of a zero percent interest forgivable loans to assist income eligible homeowner in non-HOME entitlement localities. The program goal is to improve to HQS standards the homes of existing qualified and eligible homeowners to provide decent, safe, accessible, and affordable homes.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The Rural Rehab program will be administered by sub-recipients selected through an open competitive application process. Sub-recipient selection will be made as a result of this process whereby proposals meeting threshold requirements are scored and ranked based on the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need (40 percent) • Organizational capacity (30 percent) • Program approach (30 percent) <p>Applicants must be a non-profit, a unit of government, or a Planning District Commission targeting similar services to individuals living within the Virginia. All nonprofit applicants must have and be current on 990 filings (not applicable to units of government). Applicants must demonstrate the ability to manage all applicable state and federal policies and procedures including compliance with federal and state non-discrimination laws. Applicants must be experienced with providing similar assistance and should provide a comprehensive approach that both prioritizes funds to provide homeowners with decent, safe, accessible, and affordable homes.</p> <p>Applicants must have established internal control and fiscal accounting procedures and be able to track agency and program budgets by revenue sources and expenses. Applicants with outstanding audit findings, IRS findings, DHCD monitoring findings or other compliance issues are not eligible applicants and any sub-recipient selected for funding will not be eligible for subsequent allocations if any of these conditions occur.</p> <p>Please note that DHCD will work with all interested parties toward the resolution of unresolved matters, where appropriate. Applicants must demonstrate the ability to meet all reporting and record keeping requirements.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not applicable.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not applicable.
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Costs are limited to HOME-eligible and DHCD pre-approved homeowner rehabilitation project costs.
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Applicants for sub-recipient contracts must meet threshold requirements from above and score at least 60 points based on a panel review of each proposal. Grant sizes to sub-recipient are awarded based on score, local market, and available funds. Assistance to homebuyers is based on need, but capped at \$35,000 per unit.
What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	DHCD anticipates completing approximately 50 homeowner rehabilitation activities.

9	State Program Name:	Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VSHP)
	Funding Sources:	HOPWA ESG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>The goals of the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of individuals/households who become homeless; • To shorten the length of time an individual or household is homeless; and • To reduce the number of individuals/households that return to homelessness. <p>DHCD will meet these goals through supporting Continuum of Care (CoC) strategies and homeless service and prevention programs that align with these goals.</p>

	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>All funding requests must be justified by the application and meet a 60 point threshold for funding. DHCD reserves the right to make funding commitments below 60 points to assure geographic coverage. Scoring criteria are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need -25 points • Approach -25 points • Local Coordination -25 points • Capacity -25 points <p>Actual funding will be based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested amount (total request and spending plan) • Available funds • Application score • Local need • Alignment with state and federal strategies • Approach (proposed grantees, activities, and organizational capacity) • Negotiations <p>Applications are scored lower where ineligible activities or activities that are not aligned with state and federal goals to prevent and reduce homelessness are proposed. Lower scores impact actual funding level. Spending requests are reduced based on ineligible activities, where activities are not in alignment with state and federal goals, and/or where proposed grantees are either ineligible or lack the capacity to carry out proposed activities. DHCD meets with each CoC to negotiate needed adjustments to proposed activities and spending plans.</p> <p>Please note, the 2018 – 2019 program year is year-one of a two year funding cycle.</p>
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<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>This application is a CoC-based application. Only applications submitted by the lead CoC organization are considered for funding. The application submitted by the lead CoC organization has to identify the local process for decision-making and the proposed grantees to be responsible for carrying out the HOPWA and ESG eligible activities. Eligible grantees include community and faith-based non-profits and units of local governments. There are 16 CoCs in the state of Virginia including the Balance of State CoC. The balance of State CoC includes 90 localities and is organized into 12 separate planning groups. For the purpose of this application these planning groups are considered CoCs.</p> <p>Written agreements for the upcoming program year will be issued to individual grantees by July 1, 2018. Please note, the 2018 – 2019 program year is year-one of a two year funding cycle. Year two renewals amounts will be based on available funding and year-one performance.</p>

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>This application is a CoC-based application. Only applications submitted by the lead CoC organization are considered for funding. The application submitted by the lead CoC organization has to identify the local process for decision-making and the proposed grantees to be responsible for carrying out the HOPWA and ESG eligible activities. Eligible grantees include community and faith-based non-profits and units of local governments. There are 16 CoCs in the state of Virginia including the Balance of State CoC. The balance of State CoC includes 90 localities and is organized into 12 separate planning groups. For the purpose of this application these planning groups were considered CoCs.</p> <p>Written agreements for the upcoming program year will be issued to individual grantees by July 1, 2018. Please note, the 2018 – 2019 program year is year-one of a two year funding cycle. Year two renewals amounts will be based on available funding and year-one performance.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>ESG is allocated primarily to rapid re-housing, but also as needed to shelter operations, and HMIS activities. Priority is given to rapid re-housing expenditures with ESG. Please note, that ESG is allocated in combination with state-funded homeless resources to fund an emergency crisis response system of services.</p> <p>HOPWA is allocated to tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent, mortgage, and utility (STRMU) assistance, housing placement, housing information services (limited to HMIS related expenses) and supportive services based on actual contracted amounts.</p>

	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Grantees are funded as a result of a CoC-based application process. The CoC-based application identified specific organizations that will carry out ESG and HOPWA activities. DHCD contracts directly with these individual organizations or grantees. Grantees must be non-profits or units of local government and current on 990 filings (not applicable to units of government). See the Other Requirements section of this document for more details on limits to funding primarily religious organizations.</p> <p>Grantees must be in compliance with program guidelines and applicable state and federal policies and procedures, including compliance with federal and state non-discrimination laws.</p> <p>Grantees must have established standard accounting practices including internal controls, fiscal accounting procedures and cost allocation plans, and be able to track agency and program budgets by revenue sources and expenses.</p> <p>Grantees with outstanding audit findings, IRS findings, DHCD monitoring findings or other compliance issues are not eligible grantees and any grantee will not be eligible to receive allocations if any of these conditions occur within the grant period. Please note that DHCD will work with all interested parties, where appropriate, toward the resolution of unresolved matters. Recent prior funding agreements must be within the past two years for one or more of DHCD's homeless or special needs services programs (HOPWA or VHSP). An organizational assessment includes a review of organization finances, accounting standards, internal controls, grievance policies, record keeping policies, confidentiality practices, conflict of interest policies, and fair housing practices.</p> <p>DHCD reserves the right to require and conduct organizational assessments of any proposed grantee prior to the execution of any agreement.</p> <p>Please note, the 2018 – 2019 program year is year-one of a two year funding cycle. Year two renewals amounts will be based on available funding and year-one performance.</p>
	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>DHCD anticipates serving 150 households with TRBA and STRMU through the HOPWA funding stream. An additional 400 households will be transition quickly from homelessness to permanent housing with ESG rapid re-housing assistance. More than 3,000 individual will receive temporary emergency shelter funding with ESG shelter operations.</p>

10	State Program Name:	Virginia's Vibrant Community Initiative
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>The program combines multiple funding sources in order to fund comprehensive community projects.</p> <p>A comprehensive project is a project that includes a range of activities such as neighborhood revitalization, downtown redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, down payment assistance, rental project development, water/sewer, and/or other infrastructure.</p>

	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The program combines multiple funding sources in order to fund comprehensive community projects.</p> <p>A comprehensive project is a project that includes a range of activities such as neighborhood revitalization, downtown redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, down payment assistance, rental project development, water/sewer, and/or other infrastructure.</p> <p>DHCD will seek letters of intent for projects serving urban and rural areas within Virginia, but reserves the right to select projects that allow for maximum usage of the available resources. Following the letters of intent, DHCD will request full proposals for comprehensive projects from select applicants. Proposals must clearly describe the overall comprehensive project and all project activities. A comprehensive project is a project that includes a range of activities such as neighborhood revitalization, downtown redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, down payment assistance, rental project development, water/sewer, and/or other infrastructure.</p> <p>The letters of intent will be reviewed by the DHCD review panel and selected for full proposals based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan and initial groundwork in place on a comprehensive project that includes at least a housing component; • Demonstrated success with similar projects; • Partnerships in place to execute the project; and • Demonstrated capacity (financial and development team experience). <p>All invited proposals received in CAMS by the deadlines (TBD) will be evaluated through a review committee based on the following scoring criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment • Need • Project Readiness • Capacity <p>Alignment</p> <p>The alignment criteria is intended to select project proposals that are closely aligned with CDBG, HOME, state, and federal outcomes and objectives. Projects that are strongly aligned must address state Consolidated Plan priorities. The purpose of the pilot is to help develop the infrastructure and lessons-learned to inform a potentially larger scale application of a combined-resource process.</p>
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<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Grant administration manuals and the pilot program design are available from the DHCD website, through the DHCD Centralized Application and Management System (CAMS) or by request.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Resources will be allocated based on selected proposals and project financial needs for HOME and/or CDBG eligible activities that specifically address one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of existing affordable rental units • Preservation of existing affordable homebuyer units • Creation of new affordable rental units • Creation of new affordable homebuyer units • Creation of integrated community housing units targeting special needs population • Employment/infrastructure/community services that primarily benefit very low/ low/ and moderate income households • Blight removal as a part of a larger revitalization project
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>DHCD seeks letters of intent or projects serving urban and rural areas within Virginia, but reserves the right to select projects that allow for maximum usage of the available resources. The selection of pilot projects will be implemented in a two-phase process. The first phase is an open letter of intent with the second phase being a full proposal from those letters of intent selected through a pilot review panel.</p> <p>DHCD will solicit letters of intent from units of local government, housing developers (nonprofit and for profit), housing authorities, and other local and regional housing, community, and/or economic development organizations.</p> <p>Applicants with outstanding audit findings, IRS findings, DHCD monitoring findings or other compliance issues will not be considered for the pilot. Please note that DHCD will work with all interested parties where appropriate, to resolve findings and compliance issues.</p> <p>Applicants and any key partners must be registered in DHCD's Centralized Application Management System (CAMS) and have submitted their current annual audit or as applicable their reviewed financial statement through CAMS in order to be considered for the pilot.</p> <p>Please note that \$2 million in CDBG and \$1 million in HOME funds will be set aside for successful proposals. The CDBG and HOME funds will be allocated to comprehensive projects along with state community development resources for up to two projects limited to \$2.25 million per project including both state and federal resources.</p>

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	This program is intended to produce two -three comprehensive projects that may include number of eligible activities (see above). Please note these funds are will be incorporated in the an existing (2017 - 2018) VCI application round that already has an allocation of CDBG and HOME.
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Discussion:

For details please see each state program design or guideline. These are readily available online at www.dhcd.virginia.gov

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

This section is not applicable.

#	Project Name

Table 59 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

This section is not applicable.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?

No

Available Grant Amounts

Not applicable.

Acceptance process of applications

Not applicable.

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

No

State's Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the state (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

This Action Plan is for a State grantee. The commonwealth is extremely diverse in its racial and ethnic composition, and there are numerous areas across the state with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others. The commonwealth's methods of distribution selects projects and proposals targeted at meeting priority local needs and during implementation, steps are taken to affirmatively further fair housing.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

There are concentrations of poverty in every region of the state. This concentration varies based on local factors. The commonwealth's methods of distribution will select project and proposals that address these needs within the context of local and regional needs.

Discussion

Please see individual program guidelines for program details.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

Introduction:

Action Plan resources will assist more than 4,000 households within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	2,500
Non-Homeless	375
Special-Needs	195
Total	3,070

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	2,675
The Production of New Units	95
Rehab of Existing Units	230
Acquisition of Existing Units	70
Total	3,070

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

Please see individual program guidelines for more details.

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction:

Please see below for action taken to address the needs of public housing.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

Public housing authorities are eligible applicants for the state's HOME Affordable and Special Needs Housing program. This is an open competitive application process for affordable housing (homebuyer and rental projects). While assistance cannot be provided in public housing units, these funds may be used in projects that transition units and public housing residents from public housing. In addition several Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) projects have applied for and received Affordable and Special Needs Housing (HOME and NHTF) commitments.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

DHCD supports PHAs and projects that encourage residents to become more involved in the management of rental properties. All CHDO projects must include residents in planning and management.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

There are no PHAs in Virginia with a troubled status.

Discussion:

For more details please reference specific program guidelines or contact Lyndsi Austin at lyndsi.austin@dhcd.virginia.gov

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Introduction

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established a policy framework and the infrastructure to address homelessness and to better serve special needs populations. The policy framework, Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness, and the associated committees, subcommittees, and workgroups are organized around priorities such as youth homelessness, solutions, data, family and chronic homelessness, and veterans.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Since 2010, the commonwealth has decreased overall homelessness by 33%. The goal is to continue the decline annually through the administration of ESG, HOPWA, and state homeless assistance funding.

By focusing on community coordination of a crisis response system that includes outreach, coordinated entry and assessment, targeted prevention, low-barrier and housing focused emergency shelter, and housing first permanent housing solutions, the commonwealth seeks positive outcomes for the following goals:

- Decreasing the number of individuals experiencing homelessness
- Decreasing the length of time households are homeless
- Reducing the number of households returning to homelessness

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In cases where the prevention of homelessness is not possible or safe, emergency shelter is supported as a temporary measure. DHCD funds shelter operations that are low-barrier, housing-focused emergency shelter for households experiencing homelessness in Virginia. Types of shelters may include scattered site, congregate, seasonal, or hotel/motel vouchers.

DHCD does not fund transitional housing, but all resources are leveraged with those throughout the commonwealth's CoCs and where TH is deemed appropriate, HUD CoC funds are requested.

The goals of all shelter stays is:

- First, quickly obtain permanent housing
- Second, to obtain housing stability

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to

permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The commonwealth has adopted these goals and through the CoC-based funding application is able to ensure CoC/ LPGs are making community-based decisions to ensure each CoC/LPG has an effective crisis response system.

An effective crisis response system is able to identify and quickly connect people who are experiencing or are at risk of experiencing homelessness to housing assistance and other services. It works because it aligns a community, its programs and services around one common goal – to make homelessness rare, brief, and nonrecurring.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The commonwealth leverages state resources to prevent households from becoming homeless. These resources are targeted to households seeking shelter who are currently housed by at imminent risk of homelessness (within 14 days).

The following are examples of situations where prevention from homelessness may be feasible:

- Household living in someone else's unit (doubled up) where the right to occupy has been terminated
- Household living in their own unit where housing loss within 14 days is imminent and homelessness could be averted
- Household living in hotel/motel (paid for by household) and the household is unable to pay for additional nights

Prevention assistance is limited to those households who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days, household income must be below 30 percent of AMI with no more than \$500 in assets (including all checking, savings, retirement accounts, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and real estate).

Additionally, the commonwealth participates in numerous state level committees to address the intersections of homelessness and health care, mental health, criminal justice and the foster care system).

Discussion

For more details on Virginia's Housing Policy Framework and the Governor's Coordinating Council on

Homelessness please go to www.dhcd.virginia.gov

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	150
Tenant-based rental assistance	50
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	200

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Introduction:

The following are key barriers to fair housing in Virginia. DHCD structures policies and programs to help address the barriers and helps to inform localities of the barriers and their responsibility to help address the impediments to fair housing.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

1. Discrimination in the rental and sales housing markets. Particularly, discrimination based on disability and race:

- Increase testing and enforcement efforts in the rental and sales housing markets to ensure that members of protected classes are being offered an equal opportunity to access all housing options in their communities; publicize results of testing programs.
- Increase education efforts for landlords, leasing agents, and real estate professionals about their fair housing responsibilities; in particular, stress the importance of making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities
- Increase education efforts for individuals seeking housing so they are aware when they are victims of discrimination and so that they are aware of their options to resolve the situation.
- Increase enforcement of affirmative marketing of affordable housing options to members of the protected classes.

2. Constraints in the mortgage lending market. Minorities experience higher denial rates in the mortgage markets at all income levels, particularly at the lowest income levels in the conventional loan market:

- Increased oversight of mortgage lending and denial practices.
- First-time homebuyer education, affirmatively marketed to minorities.
- Continued support of financial literacy and credit counseling initiatives.
- Increased awareness regarding the availability of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and other government supported loans.
- Reassess HMDA data once 2018 changes have occurred which include additional applicant data (including creditworthiness).

3. Additional fair housing education among real estate agents, landlords, housing providers, local officials, and especially, individuals is needed. Training available outside the major metro areas is needed:

- Increase fair housing educational opportunities for renters and homebuyers; in particular, members of the protected classes.
- Increase the availability of seminars and classes for housing providers regarding fair housing law; expand such educational opportunities to include rural and non-metro areas, consider online venues.
- Up-to-date, relevant, and clearly written fair housing materials for individuals made readily available on multiple state websites and in housing providers' offices.
- Encourage housing providers and other relevant stakeholders to utilize social networking and social media to inform both clients and landlords of fair housing policy.

4. Availability and access to quality affordable housing; there are a large number of low-income households in need of affordable housing and there are a large number of cost-burdened households, especially in the rental housing market. "Crowding out," and combined transportation and housing costs are areas of concern regarding affordable housing:

- Continued support of federal, state, and local efforts to preserve and produce quality affordable housing.
- Continued support of partnerships between nonprofit, state, local, and federal partners to efficiently leverage resources for the production of affordable housing.
- Support of public-private partnerships that create affordable and mixed-income housing.
- Support of efforts that match appropriately priced housing with varied transportation options.
- Promote the use of housing databases such as those offered by the Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA), <http://www.virginiahousingsearch.com/>.

Discussion:

Please see the full Analysis of the Impediments for more details.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established a Housing Policy Framework that includes a number of working committees that actively work to address underserved needs in Virginia. These committees are working to improve interagency coordination, to improve service coordination outcomes, and to address barriers.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

DHCD structures programs, policies, and procedures to help foster and maintain affordable housing in the Commonwealth. These efforts include partnerships with affordable housing developers and the local housing authorities as well as other community development organizations. In addition, DHCD leverages HOME and CDBG funds with state resources to provide financial and technical assistance to affordable housing development projects across the commonwealth.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

DHCD structures programs, policies, and procedures to help foster and maintain affordable housing in the commonwealth. These efforts include partnerships with affordable housing developers and the local housing authorities as well as other community development organizations. In addition, DHCD leverages HOME and CDBG funds with state resources to provide financial and technical assistance to affordable housing development projects across the commonwealth.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

DHCD seeks to reduce lead-based paint hazards through the selection of projects meeting lead-based paint standards and well as through monitoring and oversight of this cross-cutting federal requirement.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

A number of DHCD programs support efforts to reduce the number of poverty-level families. These efforts include construction projects where assisted projects are required to provide local benefit in the form of hiring and/or contracting with qualified (local and low-income) individuals or businesses. In addition, DHCD leverages small businesses as well as other community development resources to develop economic opportunity in areas where employment and economic benefits are limited. DHCD also promotes access to affordable housing in areas of opportunity.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established a Housing Policy Framework that includes a number of working committees that actively work to address underserved needs in Virginia. These committees are

working to improve interagency coordination, to improve service coordination and outcomes, to address barriers, and to establish the necessary institutional structures.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The Housing Policy Framework and committee structure is composed of public and private housing providers and social services agencies that are working together across multiple subpopulations and state and federal agencies to enhance coordination. In addition, the Housing and Supportive Services Interagency Leadership Team is actively working to improve the integration of community-based housing and services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and for those with serious mental illness.

Discussion:

For more details are available online at www.dhcd.virginia.gov

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

Introduction:

This section includes other program-specific requirements.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	50,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	50,000

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	2
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The commonwealth utilizes only forms of investment included in Section 92.205.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Recapture Provision: Direct Buyer Assistance

Homebuyer HOME-assisted units structured as direct buyer assistance are subject to a recapture provision that ensures that DHCD recovers its HOME investment in the event of voluntary or involuntary transfer of the property during the period of affordability. Direct homebuyer assistance consists of any financial assistance that reduces the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price, or otherwise subsidizes the purchase (e.g., downpayment or closing costs assistance). Please note that in some instances, there may also be HOME assistance toward development costs along with direct homebuyer assistance. In these cases the amount to be recaptured is limited to the amount of direct buyer assistance/subsidy (and does not include the development assistance).

The homebuyer must maintain the property as their principal residence throughout the period of affordability. If the property is voluntarily or involuntarily transferred during the period of affordability, the property is subject to the recapture provisions outlined here.

Virginia will use the recapture provision at §92.254(a)(5)(ii)(1) and recapture the entire amount of the direct HOME subsidy. The total original amount of the direct buyer assistance is recaptured from the net proceeds in the case of sale, refinance (see exception below), or foreclosure. Net proceeds are defined as the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs. In these cases, the required amount returned (total assistance amount from net proceeds) is due and payable in full to DHCD. The HOME recaptured amount may not exceed available net proceeds. In the event net proceeds are insufficient to recover the full amount due, the DHCD will recapture the available net proceeds and the HOME obligation will be satisfied. The HOME assistance may not be subordinated to refinancing of the first lien position primary mortgage or an equity loan or line of credit during the period of affordability except under special hardship conditions at DHCD's discretion.

Affordability requirements are secured by a Restricted Deed of Covenant in the amount of direct assistance. In addition, DHCD executes an agreement with the homebuyer to secure the affordability requirements (terms of recapture, principal residency requirement, and noncompliance.) If the property is not sold or transferred during the affordability period, the HOME loan is forgiven in full at the end of the affordability period.

Resale Requirement: (Homebuyer Development Subsidy Only)

In situations where the HOME assistance is structured as a development subsidy only (i.e., there is no direct subsidy to the homebuyer and the only HOME assistance is the amount of funds between the total cost to rehabilitate or construct the unit and the fair market value), Virginia requires the use of a resale provision. This means, upon voluntary or involuntary transfer of the property within the applicable affordability period, the home must be resold to an income eligible homebuyer at an affordable price, and the original homebuyer must receive a fair return on his/her investment.

The full provision is on file with the HUD field office.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Reasonable Range of Low-Income Buyers

A “reasonable range of low-income buyers” is defined in the VA Program as a household or family with income not greater than 80 percent AMI but at least 60 percent AMI. DHCD defines the sales price that is affordable to this group as an amount whereby the household mortgage payment requires it pay no more than 30 percent of its income for housing costs (principal, interest, property taxes, and insurance).

Please note that the resale price is based on a fair return on investment outlined above. If the resale price is not affordable to the reasonable range of low-income buyers, downpayment assistance and/or second mortgage assistance may be provided by DHCD and/or sub-recipients in order to assure affordability to the homebuyer.

VA will use deed restrictions or covenants running with the land to impose the resale and continued affordability requirements as outlined in §92.254(a)(5)(i)(A) of the HOME Rule.

Noncompliance

During the period of affordability, the owner’s compliance with the principal residency requirement will be monitored. A homebuyer is noncompliant with the HOME affordability requirements if he/she fails to reside in the unit as their principal residence without transferring title (i.e., by either vacating or renting the unit to another occupant), or if he/she sells the property without complying with the applicable resale or recapture provision. In the event of noncompliance, DHCD reserves the right to require the buyer to repay the entire HOME investment (including the direct subsidy and any additional development subsidy provided).

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

HOME funds will not be used to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.320(k)(3)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The commonwealth requires that all ESG sub-grantees submit to DHCD written standards (policies and procedures) for providing ESG assistance. At a minimum, written standards must be low-barrier and housing focused. The standards are required to cover process for determining program eligibility, prioritization, and level of assistance; confidentiality procedures; conflict of interest policies; data collection requirements; as well as applicable federal and state regulations (fair housing, involuntary separation, ADA, etc.).

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

All CoCs, Balance of State local planning groups, and all DHCD homeless services grantees must use a local centralized or coordinated assessment/entry system. A local centralized or coordinated assessment/entry system is best practice for a housing-focused approach targeted to helping households experiencing homelessness quickly regain stability in permanent housing. This best practice is also essential to help divert, where possible, households seeking homeless services from shelter – preventing new cases of homelessness.

A centralized or coordinated assessment/entry system must:

- Provide coordinated program participant intakes, assessments, and referrals
- Cover the CoC or local planning group geographic area
- Provide easy access for individuals and families seeking housing or services
- Provide a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool

Each centralized or coordinated assessment system must have in place written standards for determining program eligibility, prioritization, and level of assistance. Each system must conduct regular evaluations to determine overall effectiveness for process improvement measures. CoCs and local planning groups must provide a local method and point-of-contact appropriate for referrals from state agencies and providers outside of their CoC or local planning group. This contact must directly link individuals or providers to the centralized or coordinated assessment system.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The commonwealth will make sub-awards through a CoC-based application process. CoCs must submit applications for funding through DHCD's online Centralized Applications and Management System (CAMS). The application will be reviewed by a panel and evaluated based on local need, capacity, approach, and local coordination. Applications will identify specific grantees within the CoC to carry out eligible activities. DHCD will contract directly with these grantees. Both nonprofits and units of local government are eligible grantees. Faith-based organizations are required to have separate 501 c 3 status established to meet eligibility requirements. DHCD will monitor individual grantees. Performance measures will be evaluated on both the grantee and CoC level.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Not applicable to state grantees.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Performance measures are evaluated on both the grantee and CoC level. Specifically DHCD's goals are to reduce the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, to shorten the length of time people experience homelessness, and to reduce the number of individual returning to homelessness.

DHCD has had each CoC and local planning group provide an annual Homeless Outcomes Community Report to include HMIS and non-HMIS participant data. This report aligns with HUDs System Performance Measures report and is used to rate the performance of each CoC/LPG's crisis system and impacts state funding decisions including ESG.

Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(5)

1. How will the grantee distribute its HTF funds? Select all that apply:

☒ Applications submitted by eligible recipients

2. If distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees, describe the method for distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees and how those funds will be made available to state

agencies and/or units of general local government. If not distributing funds through grants to subgrantees, enter "N/A".

Not applicable.

3. If distributing HTF funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients,

a. Describe the eligibility requirements for recipients of HTF funds (as defined in 24 CFR § 93.2). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Eligibility requirements are as follows:

- Must be an organization, agency, or other entity (including a public housing agency, or a for-profit entity or a nonprofit entity)
- Must be owner or developer of proposed project
- Must agree to comply with NHTF requirements and all cross-cutting federal requirements
- Must demonstrate the financial capacity to undertake and manage the project development and long-term compliance)
- Must have experience with development and management of similar projects (project type, funding/regulatory requirements, and target population)

b. Describe the grantee's application requirements for eligible recipients to apply for HTF funds. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Applicant must be an eligible organization with eligible projects. Applications must be submitted in CAMS through the Affordable and Special Needs application by the due date. Please see program guidelines and/or the methods of distribution for more details.

c. Describe the selection criteria that the grantee will use to select applications submitted by eligible recipients. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

DHCD will select applications using a competitive application process that evaluates proposals on the criteria listed below. Please note there are several individual measures included under each of these basic criteria:

- Meeting critical local need (worth 40 points)
- Feasibility – likelihood of projects coming to a timely, successful completion and likelihood of compliance through affordability period (worth 30 points)
- Developer capacity –ability to successfully complete projects and deliver affordable housing (worth 30 points)
- Minimum of 60 out of 100 points required as threshold for funding

Please see the Affordable and Special Needs Housing program guidelines for more details.

d. Describe the grantee’s required priority for funding based on geographic diversity (as defined by the grantee in the consolidated plan). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter “N/A”.

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state: Virginia’s project selection process is an open and competitive application where eligible applicants submit project proposals and all proposals meeting threshold requirements are reviewed and scored. Priority and scoring preferences are given to high quality projects meeting the highest needs based on income targeting and local market needs. Please see the methods of distribution for more details.

e. Describe the grantee’s required priority for funding based on the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter “N/A”.

Overall project readiness is evaluated under elements of feasibility (see above). DHCD's application review process is designed to score projects relatively higher based on the degree to which the project is positioned to proceed in a timely manner.

Overall development team capacity is evaluated under elements of capacity (see above). DHCD's application review process is designed to score applications relatively higher based on the degree to which the development team has demonstrated success with similar projects. Project management’s experience managing similar projects is also a scoring criteria under overall capacity.

f. Describe the grantee’s required priority for funding based on the extent to which the rental project has Federal, State, or local project-based rental assistance so that rents are affordable to extremely low-income families. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter “N/A”.

Applications including rental assistance receive points under the Need criteria (above).

g. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the financial feasibility of the project beyond the required 30-year period. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

DHCD is not currently considering affordability beyond the required 30 years.

h. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the grantee (such as housing that is accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green building and sustainable development features, or housing that serves special needs populations). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Project must include units targeted at 30 percent or below to be eligible. Those projects also including units targeted to special needs population will receive scoring preference under the Need criteria (above). In addition, applicants receive points under Need (above) for green-building certification, universal design elements, exceeding accessibility (504) requirements, and access to community based services.

i. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the application makes use of non-federal funding sources. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Typically, projects require multiple funding sources in order to address cash flow needs. Applications are evaluated based on the degree to which the requested funds are needed in the project, the degree to which other funding commitments are in place, and the degree to which these funds will help to leverage other resources. Projects that leverage a diversity of resources will be given a scoring preference.

4. Does the grantee's application require the applicant to include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

5. Does the grantee's application require that each eligible recipient certify that housing units assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

6. Performance Goals and Benchmarks. The grantee has met the requirement to provide for performance goals and benchmarks against which the grantee will measure its progress, consistent with the grantee's goals established under 24 CFR 91.315(b)(2), by including HTF in its housing goals in the housing table on the SP-45 Goals and AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives screens.

Yes

7. Maximum Per-unit Development Subsidy Amount for Housing Assisted with HTF Funds.

Enter or attach the grantee's maximum per-unit development subsidy limits for housing assisted with HTF funds.

The limits must be adjusted for the number of bedrooms and the geographic location of the project. The limits must also be reasonable and based on actual costs of developing non-luxury housing in the area.

If the grantee will use existing limits developed for other federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) per unit cost limits, HOME's maximum per-unit subsidy amounts, and/or Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs), it must include a description of how the HTF maximum per-unit development subsidy limits were established or a description of how existing limits developed for another program and being adopted for HTF meet the HTF requirements specified above.

The maximum per-unit subsidy limits for the NHTF will be set at HUD's applicable limits for the to the HOME program. These will be applied statewide and are adjusted by the number of bedrooms per unit. These limits are currently as follows:

Maximum Subsidy Limits

0-Bedroom \$140,107

1-Bedroom \$160,615

2-Bedroom \$195,304

3-Bedroom \$252,662

4+-Bedroom \$277,344

The decision to use the HOME subsidy limits and apply them statewide is based on an analysis of actual development costs for properties in Virginia where there was little variation in average project costs during 2010- 2015 across the state's counties.

Please note that in addition to the subsidy limit, DHCD also applies a subsidy layering analysis to assure that the level of subsidy does not exceed the actual allowable development costs of the unit, that the costs are reasonable and in line with similar projects across the state, that the developer is not receiving excessive profit, and that the NHFT funding does not exceed the amount necessary for the project to be successful for the required 30-year affordability period.

While the Virginia does not include any geographic priorities for funding. Funding requests are evaluated based on local needs/demand relative to all applications submitted for review.

8. Rehabilitation Standards. The grantee must establish rehabilitation standards for all HTF-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion. The grantee's description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The grantee must attach its rehabilitation standards below.

In addition, the rehabilitation standards must address each of the following: health and safety; major systems; lead-based paint; accessibility; disaster mitigation (where relevant); state and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements; Uniform Physical Condition Standards; and Capital Needs Assessments (if applicable).

The revised rehabilitation standards are attached to this plan.

9. Resale or Recapture Guidelines. Below, the grantee must enter (or attach) a description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HTF funds when used to assist first-time homebuyers. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

Not applicable.

10. HTF Affordable Homeownership Limits. If the grantee intends to use HTF funds for homebuyer assistance and does not use the HTF affordable homeownership limits for the area provided by HUD, it must determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price and set forth the information in accordance with §93.305. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter “N/A”.

☒ The grantee has determined its own affordable homeownership limits using the methodology described in § 93.305(a)(2) and the limits are attached.

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Not applicable.

11. Grantee Limited Beneficiaries or Preferences. Describe how the grantee will limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population to serve unmet needs identified in its consolidated plan or annual action plan. If the grantee will not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population, enter “N/A.”

Any limitation or preference must not violate nondiscrimination requirements in § 93.350, and the grantee must not limit or give preferences to students. The grantee may permit rental housing owners to limit tenants or give a preference in accordance with § 93.303(d)(3) only if such limitation or preference is described in the action plan.

DHCD will give scoring preference to projects that will include more than the minimum 504 units and also to those that target special needs population. Targeting units to special needs populations has been identified as a need and a goal in the annual action plan.

12. Refinancing of Existing Debt. Enter or attach the grantee’s refinancing guidelines below. The guidelines describe the conditions under which the grantee will refinance existing debt. The grantee’s refinancing guidelines must, at minimum, demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing. If the grantee will not refinance existing debt, enter “N/A.”

Not applicable.

Discussion:

Please see the Affordable and Special Needs program guidelines and/or the Action Plan methods of distribution for more details.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources